


EDISON LAMPS



FROM ELECTRICAL DEALERS

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THE REPARATIONS SITUATION.

Scheme for Reconciling Allies' Views.

(Reuter's Service.)

London, May 1. The Supreme Council met this morning at 10 o'clock at Downing Street, but adjourned till this afternoon, as the report of the Financial Experts was not ready.

The Paris newspapers unanimously protest against sending another ultimatum to Germany. M. Poincaré, writing in *Le Matin*, opines that there has been enough talk; the Allies must now take guarantees, as the least hesitation will endanger the future.

Belgian Foreign Minister's Proposal.

Later. At the afternoon meeting of the Supreme Council, the Belgian Foreign Minister, M. Jaspar, outlined a scheme with a view to reconciling the Allies' divergent ideas. The decision thereon has been deferred, and the Council adjourned after an hour until this morning, when it will hear new proposals, which it is believed Allied experts report unanimously.

M. Briand's "Stupefaction".

London, May 1. M. Briand, interviewed by Reuter, expressed stupefaction and sadness at the British Press suggestions of France being belittled, which was absolutely untrue. He recalled France's patience and endurance since the Armistice as an example of her pacific desires.

Subsequent to the Supreme Council's afternoon adjournment a British Cabinet meeting decided by request that M. Jaspar's project be put into draft form. A drafting committee consisting of Lord Curzon, M. Briand, Count Sforza, and Baron Hayashi thereupon met and sat for an hour and a half, when it adjourned till this morning. The Supreme Council meeting has consequently been deferred until mid-day to-morrow.

French Mobilisation on Foot, but Fresh German Proposals Would Still be Considered.

London, May 2. Despite the fact that unanimity was incomplete as regards methods at the Supreme Council, the discussions were marked by a lot of friendly banter. For example, at one point Mr. Lloyd George told M. Briand that he was a master at finessing. "Ah!" retorted M. Briand, "non cher Lloyd George, it only shows I have been much in your company!"

French mobilisation begins to-morrow, and M. Briand declares that if within eight days—namely, the time necessary for Germany to reply to Mr. Lloyd George's fresh ultimatum and for completion of the French preparations—the Germans produce fresh proposals, they will be considered, but Germany must accept unreservedly both the figures and methods of payment settled by the Reparations Commission. Even then the German proposals would be considered only if guaranteed by securities giving satisfaction to Germany's creditors—namely, Allied supervision of the German debt and a Customs percentage on German industrial exploitation. M. Briand dramatically concluded, "I have got my back to the wall; I cannot act otherwise." Meanwhile it is understood that the French Army will be absolutely ready to move within a fortnight.

Later. Reuter learns that under M. Jaspar's plan France is permitted to continue preparations for the application of the sanctions in view of Germany's failure to carry out the Treaty, but British public opinion favouring a brief period of grace is to be simultaneously satisfied. Mr. Lloyd George has not rejected M. Jaspar's proposals but is unwilling definitely to answer until he has consulted members of the Cabinet who would immediately meet. It now seems that opinion in Allied diplomatic circles is trending in favour of firstly, preparation and presentation of the terms to the Germans; secondly, immediate preparations for the enforcement if Germany does not agree or does not provide guarantees; thirdly, taking immediate steps for enforcement after the conclusion of a short-time ultimatum.

Mr. Lloyd George Hoping for American Co-operation.

Later. It is suggested that Germany shall pay £100,000,000 annually also a 25 per cent. tax on exports. The latter method however is criticised on the ground that British and other consumers would really be paying it. It is declared that Berlin is determined not to yield to the demands and it is said that temper of the Germans is indicated by the Press, which is emphasising the protests against lies about German war-guilt, but it is believed that this may be largely bluff preparatory to an eleven-hour climb down.

It is stated that behind Mr. Lloyd George's insistence upon an ultimatum lies a hope that America may yet decide to take a hand in settling the problem, which it is opined cannot be settled without her. It was reported yesterday that the Government heard unofficially from America that Washington is contemplating a return to full co-operation with the Allies, including membership of the Reparations Commission, hence it seems that there are reasonable grounds for not prejudicing any possibility of such a reunion by the French penalties, which might check any American impulse actively to re-enter the affairs of Europe.

INDO CHINA GOVERNMENTAL FLEET.

First Unit Will Bring Arabian Stallions.

Paris, April 29. The steamer Indo-Chine, the first unit of the French Indo-China Governmental Fleet, has left Marseilles for Saigon with general cargo, notably engines. The steamer Albert Sarraut, is now being built at Saigon as the second unit. The Indo-Chine is to call at Beyrouth, Syria, to take a lot of the finest Arabian stallions the Government bought for improving the Indo-Chinese breed. *Havas.*

FAREWELL DINNER TO COL. HARVEY.

New U.S. Ambassador Confident of Harmony.

New York, May 2. At a farewell dinner Colonel Harvey, the new Ambassador to Britain (an appointment which critics declared has been made on account of his anti-English feeling), revealed himself in an encouraging light. He said that Mr. Wilson offered him the Ambassadorship. This fact refutes the claims of the above critics. Further, Col. Harvey is confident that President Harding's genius for co-operation, which has won the hearts of his own people, was destined to draw the entire English-speaking race into an harmonious relationship practically perfect, both materially and spiritually. Mr. Hedges, a well-known lawyer, humorously urged Col. Harvey to go slow on "this hands-across-the-sea business," because it had been overdone all round since it was taken for granted that any one trying to make trouble between America and England is our common enemy.

TO-DAY'S CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

Peking, May 2. Chan Jok-lin and Tso Kwan, the Tsuchun of Fengting and Chili respectively, have announced their intention not to proceed to Peking after their conference at Tientsin. They are already preparing to depart to their own provinces.

The Tsuchun of Fookien, Chekiang and Kiangsu have disapproved of the decisions of the Tientsin Conference and the carrying out of the recommendations is now considered very doubtful. Chun Jok-lin has declared that the disturbance in Outer Mongolia could easily be suppressed if sufficient funds were forthcoming.

(Other Telegrams on Page 2.)

EARLIER SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

(From Our Own Correspondents.)

SHANGHAI RACES.

Shanghai, May 1. Old Bill is favourite for the Champions, Winsome Hasty's stable being second and Kings Cross third. It is rainy to-day, and it is probable it will be soft to-morrow, the opening day.

SHANGHAI RACE CLUB.

Shanghai, May 1. Mr. William Sanford Jackson, who recently resigned the position of Chairman of the Race Club, is seriously ill and his life is despaired of.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK.

Shanghai, May 1. Mr. Beilby Alston, C.B., has arrived and will officiate at the laying of the corner stone of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank on Thursday.

MAY DAY IN CANTON.

Labourers Demands.

Yesterday being "Labour Day" was marked by a grand procession in Canton, about seventy labour guilds, with the Engineers' Guild at the head, being represented. Over 10,000 labourers took part and circulars were distributed along the route by motor cars.

The circulars stated that the demands of the labourers, such as workers, employees and peasants, are that they should be able to live in good houses, and enjoy good clothing and food. "These things have so far been enjoyed only by those who are not labourers. We must work with united strength for the realisation of this aim, without fear. This is the only way we can get paradise for our labourers."

OBITUARY.

Sanitary Inspector H. F. Pearson.

Many Hongkong residents will learn with regret of the death of Sanitary Inspector H. F. Pearson, which took place at sea on April 18.

Inspector Pearson left the Colony by the s.s. Eastern on the 14th April for Australia on a six months vacation, was taken seriously ill shortly after leaving Hongkong and died after being four days out at sea.

The deceased, who was born on the 8th May, 1880, joined the Sanitary Department as a temporary Inspector on February 12, 1904, being given permanent appointment as a Third Class Inspector on June 1st. He served continuously in the Colony until the beginning of January 1912, when he proceeded on leave, returning to his old position in October. In 1915, he was promoted to Sanitary Inspector, Second Class.

The deceased was a very popular official and much liked. Much sympathy will be extended to the widow, who with their two children was at time accompanying the deceased on his holidays.

DAY BY DAY.

A woman, living at No. 28 Queen's Road Central, lost a black wood cash box containing \$354 in money and jewellery and a money deposit receipt for \$1,200 in a burglary which took place in her house last night.

An attempt to smuggle 800 dutiable "Sparrow" cigarettes into the Colony was frustrated by a Chinese Revenue Officer who charged the smuggler and a shop-keeper before Magistrate Lindsell this morning. The first defendant was fined \$35 and the shopkeeper \$100.

By the P. and O. liner Soudan, which left yesterday, there left Inspector Sullivan who is retiring from the Police Force on pension. The Inspector was one of the oldest members of the Force, joining that body as far back as 1896. He is accompanied by Mrs. Sullivan and one of their children. Inspector Robert Macdonald who recently returned on leave, has been appointed to take over the duties of the departing officer.

The proprietor of a shop in Peiho Street, Shamsui, reports that at 7.45 last night while partaking of his meal with his foks, six men entered his shop. One of them pointed a dagger at him, while his foks were covered by three of the marauders with revolvers. His wife was forced to surrender a gold mounted rattle bangle, valued at \$30, and a gold finger ring, worth \$10. \$50 in cash was stolen from a drawer. No arrests have been made.

The wedding of Mr. Clarence Smith, of the Asia Banking Corporation, Canton, son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph A. Smith, and Miss Janet T. Schiffmacher, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank M. Schiffmacher, of Cambridge, Massachusetts, took place at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Biggar, Pokfulam, on Saturday. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. E. J. Weeks, of Canton, the bride being given away by Mr. D. M. Biggar, Mrs. Biggar acting as Matron of Honour. Mr. John W. Mours was "best-man." Subsequently a reception was held.

CANTON NEWS.

In connection with the inauguration of Sun Yat-sen as President it is stated that several members of the Kuomintang have been canvassing the shops for subscriptions towards the day's expenses, but that only small sums have been given.

Members of Sun Yat-sen's party, formerly most keen in the matter of an attack on Kwongsi, have now changed their tone, saying that the new President will only attack Kwongsi when the boundary between the two provinces has been violated.

CHINA JOINS INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH UNION.

Mr. Yeh Kung-cho, Minister of Communications, submitted a memorandum to the President recently setting forth in minute detail the inclusion of Chinese telegraphy in the International Telegraph Union and the results of the Chinese Mission attending the meeting of the Union.

SAIYINGPUN SCHOOL.

To-Day's Prize Distribution.

The annual prize distribution ceremony in connection with the Saiyingpun School took place this morning. Mr. Ho Kom Tong (one of the school's principal benefactors) presided and there were also present Mr. E. Ralphs (Inspector of English Schools), Professors Foster and Hinton and Mr. Teesdale Dr. Mackintosh of the University, Dr. Pearce, and a number of University Students.

The proceedings opened by the Headmaster (Mr. A. Morris) announcing that Mr. Ho Kom Tong had presented a gold pen for the best writer in the school and that it had been won by Ma Ping-lit. This announcement was received with applause. In calling upon Mr. Ho Kom Tong, the Headmaster mentioned the fact of his being a very old friend of the school. In addition to his financial assistance to Saiyingpun School, Mr. Ho had now also undertaken the task of organising and equipping the School's troop of Boy Scouts. For this the school was under a very great debt of gratitude.

Mr. Ho Kom Tong, having distributed the prizes, said: "It affords me the greatest pleasure to be amongst you again and to give away the Prizes. On previous occasions I have spoken to you on your duty to your parents, teachers, and elders, and on the importance of a study of your own language. To-day I intend making a few remarks on general matters connected with your School. The Boy Scout Movement is a subject which is comparatively new to Chinese boys, perhaps not properly understood by parents and guardians, and a few words of explanation from me may not be out of place."

The Boy Scout Movement was started in England years ago by General Sir William Baden-Powell, and has now spread all over the world. In these days of gigantic organisations, the Boy Scout Movement might be regarded at first sight with suspicion, but I can assure you it is neither Political nor Military significance—nothing that is not for the common welfare, the uplifting of mankind. The motto of the Scout is to "help others." I would remind you that you do not live for yourselves. Life is a series of sacrifices. Your parents make great sacrifices for you, perhaps to pay your fees, clothes, and feed you, and to give you of the best. You in your turn will be called upon to deny yourselves for others. I note that you put this maxim to the practical test, and by your efforts raised the sum of \$360 towards the North China Famine Fund. A Scout is taught to "do his best."

In school, at your studies, in the playground at your games, whatever it may be, let it be of your very best. When your school days are over, and you have to earn your own livelihood, whatever occupation you may follow, let your work be of your best. Put your whole heart and soul into it, and you are bound to succeed. I think a good motto for every one of you is:—"Work your best, and play your best." Further, a scout is taught to be kind to animals and loyal to his country. And lastly, all Scouts are Brothers. I cannot conceive of anything more calculated to remove class distinctions, to weld the whole mankind into one brotherhood, and to make for universal peace and concord. Some of you may wonder why I have dealt with the Scout Movement at such length. Well, I let you into the secret. A Scout troop has been started amongst the "Small Boys" of the school, and I take this opportunity of announcing that I propose to take over the responsibility of providing for the full cost of maintenance, instructor, uniform, equipment—whatever may be necessary. In fact, I feel it a great honour as well as a duty to be permitted to participate in a movement, of which H.E. the Governor is the chief promoter. I learn that the Old Boys' Ambulance Division, started six

years ago and maintained by myself, is again in full swing. With the services of your Instructor, Staff Sergt. Jane of the R. A. M. C., and under the direction of Mr. Morris I am confident that much useful work will again be done. I heard with great satisfaction that you won the District Schools Championship Shield at the District School sports held a few weeks ago. Whilst congratulating you on this achievement, I would remind you that while sport has its uses in teaching restraint, self-reliance, and other qualities essential in the "game" of life, it must take a second place to your studies. I offer my congratulations to the pupil who secured fourth place in a Writing Competition. This is no mean distinction when one considers that there were competitors from every part of the British Empire, and that speaking generally, handwriting does not receive the attention it did formerly. It must be a matter of pride to you can at least hold your own with the best in calligraphy. In making this review of the various activities of your school, I cannot but think that you are lucky in having such a headmaster as Mr. Morris who takes so much interest in you, and I should like to tender my hearty congratulations to him and Mrs. Morris, and the other members of the Staff, for the extremely satisfactory results achieved by you pupils both in the class-room and on the playground. In conclusion, those who have won Scholarships and prizes are to be congratulated, and to the others I would exhort them to do their best. This will earn the commendation of your teachers and the approbation of your conscience. One only can be at the top of the Class: some must be at the bottom, and whoever this may be, I would comfort him with the thought that as long as he has done his best, he has done what was expected of him—no one can do more. (Applause.)

The report of the Inspector of English schools, stated:—The Maximum Enrolment was 340 (370 in 1919). The average attendance was 314 (334 in 1919). Mr. Hamilton acted as Head Master during the greater part of the year.

The School has been full throughout the year, and only about one-third of those who applied for admission could be accommodated. As a result of the further application of the rule limiting the number of pupils in a Class to 30, the average attendance is slightly below that of the previous year. The attendance is regular, and 31 boys made every possible attendance. The discipline and tone of the School continue excellent. Handwriting throughout the School continues to merit special praise; at a recent "Vere Foster's International Writing Competition" one pupil from this School sent in a copy which was adjudged to be "of conspicuous merit and deserving of special commendation", and was ranked "fourth". Map drawing is particularly good.

Useful additions to the general equipment of the School have been made: these include 100 volumes for the Library, material for the Sports Section and various series of pictures for conversational and decorative purposes. Most of this was personally selected by the Head Master when on leave in England. In Sports the School has held its own; football, volleyball, and swimming are the favourite recreations. Amongst the graduates at the local University upon whom degrees were conferred at the recent congregation two were former pupils of this School, Messrs Wong To On and Mok Wing Kan. The School is now the recognised Practising School for the University and three Students in Training are in constant attendance.

The following were the donors of special prizes: Captain Hall Messrs. Kwok Siu-lau, Ip Saw-chi, Ho Kl. Ho Wing, Ho Lu, Ho Cheuk, Ho Leung, Choy Hing, Young Hing, Sheng Young, Chung-Kan, Li Ping, and the Ying Wah Book Shop. The prize-list was a lengthy one.



MR. GEORGE HARVEY, who has been appointed U.S. Ambassador to Great Britain.

LOCAL RUNNERS.

To Represent China at Shanghai.

In a number of the more important track events in the forthcoming Far Eastern Olympiad at Shanghai, China will be represented by two well-known local sprinters in the persons of the Hyder brothers. That their nomination is more than justified is borne out by the fine records they hold in connection with the various open events held by the Lu-itano and Victoria Recreation Clubs. G. A. Hyder is the holder of the 220 and 440 yards championships held under the auspices of the Lusitano and Victoria Recreation Clubs, while his brother (B.A. Hyder) has the half-mile and mile track championship to his credit, these two being secured in the meet held under the auspices of the V.R.C. on Saturday.

It may also be mentioned that at the recent Kwangtung meet at Canton the 440 yards sprint also went over to G.A. Hyder. In the V.R.C. sports on Saturday, B.A. Hyder too, repeated the successes which he secured at the Kwangtung meet.

The events in which they have been selected to represent China at the Olympiad are:—G.A. Hyder:—230 yards (single and relay); 440 yards (single and relay); 880 yards (single). B.A. Hyder:—880 yards (single); one mile (single); and the five mile marathon.

News in To-day's New Advertisements.

The s.s. Loretta has arrived from Baltimore and consignees are given the usual notice on Page 5.

Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co., Ltd., advertise that they have authorised Messrs. Reginald Mein Austin, Cedric Charles Boyd, and Allan Brown Stewart to sign the firm pro proration from to-day.—Page 4.

The partnership between Mr. John Owen Hughes and Mr. Andrew Forbes in Messrs. Harry Wicking & Co. has been dissolved.—Page 4.

The office of the Italian Consulate is now located in Prince's Buildings.

A distinctive comedy film entitled "A Twilght Baby" is being featured at the Coronet Theatre all this week.—Page 7.

A consignees' notice regarding the Seijo Maru appears on Page 4.

On Wednesday at the Kowloon Godowns, Messrs. Lammiert Bros. are selling a quantity of gunny bags.—Page 4.

To-Day's Exchange.

The closing rate of the dollar, on demand, to-day was 2s. 6½d.

The Weather.

2 p.m. Barometer:—29.78. Temperature:—85. Humidity:—87.

Lighting-Up Time.

Lighting-up time to-day is 6.57 p.m.

NOTICE.

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EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE REPARATIONS QUESTION.

London, April 30.

Prior to the meeting of the Supreme Council this afternoon there were preliminary conversations between the Allied representatives in London, the chief topic being the British proposal that the Allies should send a note to Germany giving seven days in which to accept the demands. It is understood that the French insisted on immediate action. Lord D'Abernon, Ambassador to Berlin, brought no fresh German proposals, as expected, but gave an explanation of the German note that the offer of ten thousand millions in annuities was an alternative to the offer of 2,500 millions cash. This did not make much impression. Meanwhile Berlin is ablaze with rumours, one of which is that Dr. Simons has resigned. This was confirmed to-day but Herr Ebert declined the resignation on the ground that the Cabinet favoured continuance of the negotiations with America. After a sitting of four and a half hours the Supreme Council adjourned till eleven o'clock to-morrow morning.

London, May 1.

Yesterday's Supreme Council revealed divergent views, Italy supporting the British proposal for a short period of grace and Belgium backing up France for immediate occupation of the Ruhr. The British viewpoint is that seeing the Reparations Commission has now fixed Germany's liability at 6,600 millions sterling the Conference should first decide how the liability is to be satisfied and then give Germany an ultimatum to carry out the decision because it is opined that there is still a possibility that Germany may abandon her present attitude. Despite Lord D'Abernon's explanations, the German offer is still considered by the Allies to be unacceptable.

Paris, April 28.

Public opinion unanimously considers the latest German offer unacceptable as it would shatter the Peace Treaty and leave France worse off than under the previous schemes.

Military occupation of the Ruhr district seems probable but only after a complete understanding with the Allies.

The Inter-Allied Reparations Commission has unanimously assessed at 132 billions marks gold the amount of damages to be paid by Germany under Article 232 of the Peace Treaty.—Vale.

THE SITUATION IN CHINA.

London, May 1.

Mr. J. O. P. Bland's book on "China, Japan and Korea" takes a pessimistic view of the situation in China and advocates bringing China under international tutelage, while preserving her sovereignty and dignity by maintaining all outward signs of independent authority. The government and finance should be centralised and ultimately the government established upon traditional principles of paternal despotism. Meanwhile, Mr. Bland believes that an agreement between the Powers for the re-organisation of China's finances and the reconstruction of her Central Government upon a new basis of effective authority is not impossible of success. Agreement would depend mainly upon the attitude of Japan and would involve the revision of the whole situation in the Far East.

Revision should entail not only a settlement of the Shantung question, with full recognition of China's unimpaired sovereignty over all the provinces, but the abolition of all special interests in China which would infringe or diminish that sovereignty. The recognition of Japan's privileged position in Manchuria and Mongolia should be balanced, by her consent, to a new square deal all round. Mr. Bland opines that it is possible that Japan will agree to such revision and declares that an aggressive policy on the part of Japan must end if there is to be any renewal of the Anglo-Japanese alliance and any hope of peace in the Orient.

THE JAPANESE CROWN PRINCE.

Gibraltar, May 1.

His Excellency the Governor was host at a dinner to the Crown Prince and suite at Government House to-night. It was a brilliant function. The Prince was received by a guard of honour, and the Royal Artillery band played the Japanese anthem, concluding with a flourish of bugles. The British and American Admirals were present. Anglo-Japanese toasts were enthusiastically drunk. The dockyard tower, Government House and the warships were illuminated.

Gibraltar, April 30.

The Crown Prince of Japan arrived this morning. The town and ships in harbour are beflagged. The Prince is in splendid health and had a fine voyage from Malta.

IRISH ELECTIONS.

London, May 1.

Dail Eireann has issued a proclamation declaring the Government of Ireland Act 1920 to be illegal. It orders members of County Councils and other bodies to ostracise the elections for the proposed Irish Senate but countenancing popular elections under the Act.

THE BRITISH FLEET.

London, May 1.

An important change is being made in the formation of the British Fleet. The First and Second Battle Squadrons are being amalgamated and will be the most powerful squadron afloat, comprising H.M.S. Barham, Warspite, Valiant, Malaya, Revenge, Ramilies, Royal Oak and Resolution which are the finest ships in the British Fleet.

CHINESE PRESIDENT'S ENVOY IN LONDON.

London, May 1.

Mr. Chu Chi Chien has arrived in London and was met at Victoria by representatives of the Government, the Chinese minister, representatives of the Legation and many members of the Chinese colony. He drove to Claridge's hotel, where he will stay for a week. He will present an autograph letter from the President of China to the King and on May 2 visits Oxford and Eton where he will be entertained by the Government.

EARL HAIG'S TOUR.

Capetown, May 1.

Field Marshal Earl Haig has departed for England, accompanied by Lady Haig, after a most successful tour in South Africa. The receptions throughout the country were marked by the greatest enthusiasm.

DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

London, April 30.

The Duke of Connaught on his arrival in London was welcomed by the King and Queen.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE COAL DISPUTE.

London, May 1.

The Government is most widely circulating posters in the mining areas explaining the terms, but the leaders' emphatic attempts to induce the men to break away from the Federation are doomed to failure. Meanwhile the stoppage of trade grows more serious daily. Fresh industries are continually closing down, the most notable example being thirteen steel works and seventeen blast furnaces rendered idle in Lanarkshire placing out of employment seventy thousand men. The break is now absolutely complete. The owners and the Government opine that the next move must come from the miners, hence it appears that a further prolonged struggle is inevitable. Those knowing the miner insist that he is capable of almost incredible suffering and will stoically endure it before yielding. Labour circles are confident that the miners can hold out until the beginning of June and will do so failing the concession of their demands.

The Cabinet Committee on Supply and Transport met on 30th April to consider measures for conserving fuel and light and the possible imposition of the curfew and the cutting off of gas and electricity at a certain hour in the evening. The Government is unwilling to submit industry to further loss, hence it is taking a census of coal stocks before deciding on further drastic steps affecting travel and the ordinary amenities of life while the continuance of the coal stoppage will necessitate. The withdrawal of all express trains, closing of theatres and establishment of central bakeries in towns are among the measures discussed.

The Miners' Federation have appealed to the districts as regards the rejection of the terms and the Lancashire and Cheshire Federation, Nottingham and also the Forest of Dean miners have endorsed the rejection.

OBITUARY.

London, April 30.

The death is announced of Admiral Sir Nathaniel Bowden Smith, K.C.B.

Admiral Bowden Smith was 83 years old. He entered the Navy in 1852 and saw continued service right from the beginning. Burma War 1852-53, Baltic 1854-55, China 1856-59. He was in the boat actions at Escape Creek, and at Fatshan and at the capture of the Taku forts. He was severely wounded in the latter stages of the China campaign. He was a commander in 1866, when 28 years old, captain in 1872 and Rear Admiral in 1888. In 1891 he was Commander-in-Chief of the Australian Station, was made Vice-Admiral in 1894 and was transferred in 1895. He was made Admiral in 1899, when he was Commander-in-Chief at the Nile. He held the Royal Humane Society's medal for saving life at sea.

MAY DAY REVOLUTION.

New York, April 30.

The police raided the headquarters of the Rudicals, arrested two persons and seized documents which will probably lead to wholesale arrests all over the country. It is alleged that they were plotting a May Day revolution.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE DJAMBI OILFIELDS.

Washington, April 30.

The State Department in a note to the Netherlands Government on the 19th April, referring to the conditions of the Djambi oilfields in the Dutch East Indies, said that the solution in future of the oil problems of the world lay in the application of the principle of equal opportunity for nationals of all countries and that responsible, experienced American interests were desirous to co-operate with the Dutch Government in the oil development of that field.

AMERICAN PEACE WITH GERMANY.

Washington, May 1.

The Senate has adopted by 49 votes to 23 the Knox peace resolution. The resolution declares the state of war with Germany ended.

AMERICAN SHIPPING STRIKE.

Washington, April 30.

The negotiations of the Shipping Board with the ship owners and marine workers, mentioned on April 27, have broken down, the employees refusing a reduction of 15 per cent. The strike begins to-morrow in all American ports except the lakes.

AUSTALIAN CRICKETEERS IN ENGLAND.

London, April 30.

At Leicester, in glorious weather, before 9,000 spectators, the Australian cricketers opened their tour. Batting first, Leicestershire were all dismissed for 136 and at the close of play the Australians had scored 243 for one wicket. Macartney, in a masterly innings, obtained 140 not out and Bardsley made a sound 97 not out. For the Australians, McDonald took 8 wickets for 41 runs.

ENGLISH TENNIS.

London, May 1.

In the tennis finals at Hendon, B. Norton (South Africa) beat Gordon Lowe 2-6, 6-3, 10-8, 4-6, 6-3; Miss Ryan beat Miss Kemmisbet 6-2, 6-2, and in the doubles J. Wheatley (South Africa) and Von Braun (Sweden) beat Gordon Lowe and Sir George Thomas 6-3, 6-4.

BIG COTTON BLAZE.

Alexandria, April 30.

The Indian Bank cotton store has been burned down and fourteen thousand bales destroyed.

EARL DOM FOR VISCOUNT FRENCH.

London, April 30.

An Earldom has been conferred on Viscount French.

THE REAL SUNDAY.

Dean Inge's Plea for Soul, Mind, and Body.

Dean Inge deals with the general question of Sunday devotion, rest, and recreation in an article in the *Evening Standard*. There is no connection, says the Dean, between the Hebrew Sabbath and the Christian Sunday. The observance of the first day of the week for public worship dates from Apostolic times; the obligation to abstain from work on that day came in gradually, and was made statutory by the first Christian Emperor, Constantine, who, wishing to establish Christianity by degrees, ordered a public holiday on the "venerable day of the Sun," only granting an exemption for necessary agricultural labour.

Sabbatarianism, however, came in insidiously, and much of the Jewish sabbatical practice was transferred to Sunday observance. Still, until the Puritans, there was very little interference with Sunday amusements.

The Puritans, as is well known, tried to turn the English Sunday into a Jewish Sabbath. For instance, they prohibited travelling and "profane walking" on the first day of the week.

The prejudice against Sunday travelling died hard. Many Cambridge men can still remember an old head of a college who wrote to the directors of the railway that "the running of trains on Sunday is as displeasing to myself as Vice-Chancellor and to the other heads of colleges as it is to Almighty God and all other right-thinking persons"—which was certainly putting the Almighty in his place!

REVOLT AGAINST GLOOM. All who have reached middle age can remember the horror with which "the Continental Sunday" was mentioned in their childhood.

The revolt against the gloom of the Puritan Sunday was supported in the reign of Queen Victoria by liberal clergymen like Kingsley, Maurice, and Robertson of Brighton. They advocated the opening of museums and picture galleries on Sunday.

Sunday is shown by its history to be a human, not a divine, institution. It is not the Jewish Sabbath transferred. Its objects are, first, devotion, then rest. The Puritan "Sabbath" can do no authority, though many have no doubt found it good for their soul's health. The weekly day of rest, though established by the Church, is now firmly established on grounds which have nothing to do with religion.

Modern psychologists tell us that any natural and healthy instinct which remains unsatisfied reacts upon the mind and body, causing a greater or less degree of unhappiness, and sometimes minor derangements of health. We ought to consider that Sunday exists to rectify this inevitable result of life under modern conditions.

The greatest need which common sense remains unsatisfied is that of quiet reflection and communion with God; and it is no professional prejudice that prompts the expression of regret that public worship, which gives the best opportunity for these exercises, should have gone so much out of fashion.

SUNDAY GAMES. But other human needs also clamour for satisfaction. With some there is a real need of rest; though now that working hours are so much shortened, there is seldom any necessity for spending half the day in mere sloth.

Others, if they only knew it, need a breath of country air and a sight of the green fields. No body can object to the bicycling clubs which exist to gratify this desire in company. Others need opportunities for seeing their friends, and for getting to know their young children, of whom the working man can see but little on week-days. Others want to read books. There is no reason why they should be religious books.

A few may want violent exercise; and the clergy ought not to frown upon Sunday games for those who cannot play them on other days. For those—a small number since the war—who spend the week in idleness, one would like to prescribe a severe Puritan Sunday.

Sunday ought to be a day for tuning up the health of soul, mind, and body together.

It does not at present fulfil this function because it is treated simply as a day of idleness. Rest is not idleness; the best definition of it is unimpeded activity.

The old-fashioned idea, that everything ought to be changed on Sunday—clothes, books, children's games—had some wisdom in it. The habits of the working class were to be broken; we were to do just those things which were not done during the week.

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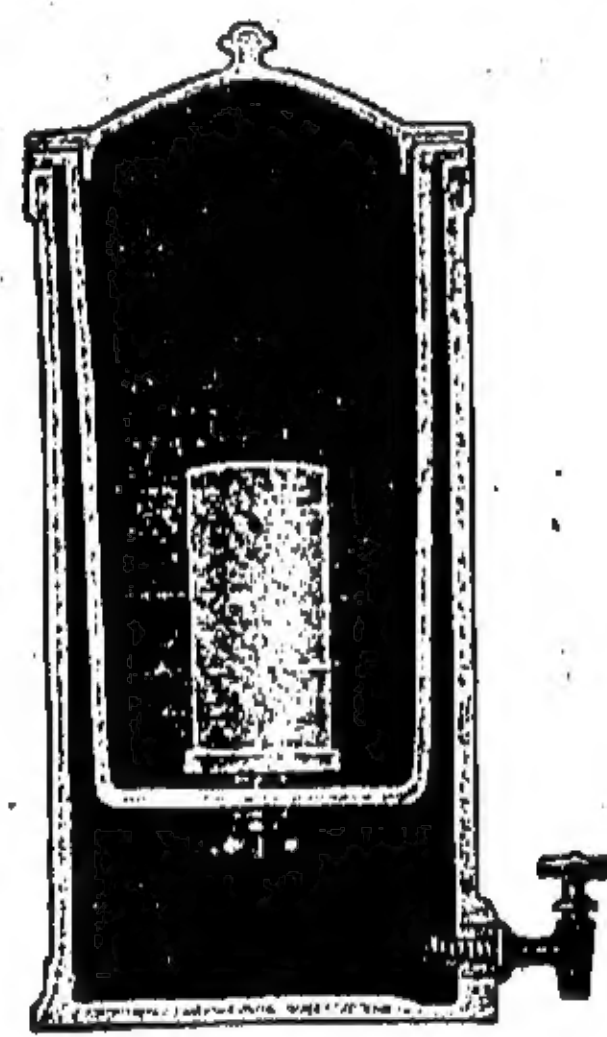


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SHOULD DISABLED MEN MARRY?

Some Popular Fallacies Exposed.

There are many kinds of disablement, but as regards the greater part of them, the answer of science is positive, unanimous, and reassuring. I admit the difficulty of generalising in the case of the victim of nerve shock and other conditions, which affect or might affect personal conduct. Each such case is of course, a separate problem for the expert, and can be dealt with in no other way. But for the most part the eugenic problem which is offered concerns itself with the man who has, for instance, lost a limb or suffered other local losses, mutilation, and personal damage, writes Dr. C. W. Saleeby.

It is deplorable, and at the same time typical, to see this question discussed in the correspondence columns of the Press and elsewhere in dogmatic terms. There are persons who do not recognise in the least the immense responsibility of utterances on such a subject, and who have not begun to inquire into the scientific facts. Here, in brief, are those facts as stated by myself in the Lees and Raper Lecture of 1918, and in my book, "The Whole Armour of Man":—"It is one of the most remarkable facts in biology that most injuries to the individual have no racial significance. Thus measles, which frequently damages for life the ears of children, does not damage the ears of their children. The local injury is not transmitted. Similarly tuberculosis, though except in cases so rare as to be negligible, the waste and mutilations and blindings of war are of no racial moment. The damaged man, of splendid stock and stuff before his injury, can, and does, hand down these qualities unimpaired. Evidently this beneficent fact is of the first national and racial importance to-day."

Let us for a moment look at the longest price of war. It is the destruction of the best, and the loss of the children whom they should have had, and who would, on the whole, have been also amongst the best. The next generation pays a terrible price inevitably. One possibility remains to us, which is that, at least, we should do all that we can to promote what I call "Positive Eugenics"—the encouragement of worthy parent-hood; and for this purpose so far as any rate as future fathers are concerned, we should naturally look first to the men who are left alive after the destruction of the past years. Taken as a whole these men are, in their natural qualities, representative of the best that we have.

THE FIRST-CLASS MAN.

The finding of Science is perfectly clear that a first-class man who has, for instance, lost an arm, is still, so far as parent-hood is concerned, a first-class man. No penalty will be paid in the arms of his children. If there is any question to which, during the last forty years, experimental biology has directed itself, this is that very question, and all observations are agreed. For myself I see the problem of the disabled man as a larger one and more momentous for our national destiny than it appears to those who think that our duty is to consider the most pressing need of the man who has suffered loss. If he is the right kind of man, not only have we a duty to him, but we have a need of him, not only for himself but for the perpetuation of the finer qualities—becoming, I believe, rare every day in our nation—which he inherits, and which he can still transmit. I would that these eugenic considerations could be given their due weight in the Ministry of Pensions and wherever else the economics of this question are weighed.

It surely is not necessary for me to add that, of course, I am assuming ordinary commonsense in the application of these principles. Thus, if a bride is to be a breadwinner as well as a mother, because her husband is incapacitated, her task is, in most cases, though not in all, too heavy for her, and the next generation will pay in one way or another. The general opinion amongst experts is that "maternal impressions"—such as horror or grief at the spectacle of a disfigured face—do not affect the expectant mother as to injure her child in the fashion commonly imagined.

NATURE IS NOT STUPID.

Naturally the duty is upon us of wisely directing and instructing the young women of our

country, whose duty and privilege it is always, and never more than to-day, to choose the fathers of the future. The idea is terrible to them that motherhood should issue in some tragic deformity and so it should be.

Let them be reassured. If true love and conscience dictate to them, they need not be deterred by the damage which war may have done to the limbs or eyes, for instance, of the man they love. Science proves that Nature, after all, is neither so stupid nor so cruel as we think her to be when we allow ourselves to be stupid or cruel. If she registered in future generations all the injuries and deteriorations which individuals before they become parents may undergo, none of us would be here. Consider, for instance, the mutilation and damage that nearly all of us suffer in respect of our teeth. Several of them, perhaps, are removed, and that is the worse for us; but thank Heaven, our children do not have to pay the penalty also. The case of the soldier who has lost a toe, or a foot, or a leg, is exactly similar to that of the young civilian who has lost a tooth.

My counsel is, therefore, to honour and thank the disabled man, to discharge our duty to him as an individual, and to teach ourselves, and perhaps it may be to remind him, that even though he be immediately incapacitated as an individual in one way or another, yet for the fine racial qualities which he took to the war and brought back from it, Britain still has need of him.

TYRANTS IN PETTICOATS.

Why Women Employers are Unpopular.

"It's ever so much nicer to be under a man," observed a girl who had just changed her place. Previously she had been in an office where several young women worked together under a manageress, now she was one of the three stenographers employed by a solicitor, who happened to be neither young nor susceptible to feminine charms, yet she preferred him.

"Why?" "I can't explain. Somehow, under a woman, you hardly call your soul your own. She expects a great deal more from you, yet she seldom gives you credit for what you do. And a woman never, never forgets you are working for her. She has bought you for a fixed number of hours a day, nor does she let you forget it either."

This was a harsh indictment, and making due allowance for absence of that difference in sex which invariably conduces to harmony in human associations, some grave faults are alleged against women in authority. She is said to be nagging; "never off your back," jealous (she herself must be the centre of the picture, and the too clever employee who is not properly humble is liable to be crushed); also unfair and addicted to favouritism.

EXACTING MENIAL SERVICE.

As long as results justify her, a man usually permits an employee to follow her own methods. He gives her a free hand, and takes genuine satisfaction in her intelligence. A pretty difference that woman, sweet hypocrite, usually accords her sex, preventing that rivalry which so often springs up between a mistress and her capable underling.

Women are extremely susceptible to flattery, and revel in an atmosphere of adoring subservience. The girl who buys her employer a bunch of flowers or admires her clothes is certain to be popular. Another artifice which wins the dear lady's heart is to say, after she has dictated four or five letters and granted a few business interviews, "You must be tired to death—worn out. You ought to have a day in bed." The employee who merely works well and speaks the truth is rarely appreciated until after she leaves.

Against the woman head it is urged that she exacts too much menial service from her staff. She asks them to bring her a cup of tea or do odds and ends of shopping in their brief luncheon hour, or even to sew a button on her gloves, or help her off with her coat—attentions willingly rendered for love but resented when included among so-called clerical duties.

DEADLY PIN-PRICKS.

A man may forget where his workers live. He may even forget what age they said they were when they came, but a

woman never does. She likes to know them inside and outside, and what is worse, she judges their capabilities by what she learns of their families and their conduct during their leisure, which is hardly fair to their capabilities.

But it is when a woman takes a spite against a subordinate, probably on petty personal grounds, that a woman in authority shows herself in her least lovely aspect. She understands so much better than the obtuse male how to wound by pin-pricks.

In one hospital ward the sister in charge never spoke to a raw probationer for a week except to issue orders, nor did she appear to hear anything the girl said to her. The poor victim had no idea now she had offended, and was reduced to pitiable nervousness, nor did she discover until long afterwards that Sister had been annoyed by the confident manner with which she had tripped into the ward on the first morning.

It is difficult to tell if one is pleasing some women. Many of them are great cowards, and utter no syllable of reproach though the culprit feels she is in silent disgrace.

One of this type had the habit of writing complaints. Thus, when her girl secretary arrived at nine o'clock she would find such a billet-doux as "You were five minutes late yesterday. Please, try and be in time," or "I wish you would punctuate more carefully," criticisms which naturally stung more cruelly than if they had been spoken.

WHEN WOMEN ARE RUDE. When women are rude they are ruder than men. "That letter's abominably typed, Miss L—," was hardly kind to say to a novice before a roomful of others, and no men would have insulted a girl by such a brutal personal attack as this one. "How hideously your shoes creak, Miss Q—." They get on my nerves."

We all know the fine-lady employer who has taken to business because she wants more money. Her social engagements and her ailments make her most erratic and undependable, she arrives at the office at all hours, and it would soon be in an unholy muddle if her underlings were not capable and conscientious. Then we have the woman who, by steady spade work and the abnegation of other claims, has attained her present supremacy. She is often rather bitter and adulterated, and has no sympathy with pleasure and fun. Hers is the common fault of her sex of taking herself and her duties and position too seriously. To her they are the only important matters in life.

Finally, we must not omit mention of those many women-employers and women-chiefs who are very human and lovable, to whom experience has brought insight and sympathy. Such as these at their best, are more efficient trainers and safer guardians of young girls than men can ever be.

GENERAL NEWS.

CHINA WAR VETERAN.

The death has occurred of Mr. Frank Eyres, of Dorchester, a naval veteran of the Crimean and China Wars, at the age of 84.

ITALIAN ARMS.

Lately Chang Tso lin sent up a deputy and arranged with Italians to contract to buy 30,000 rifles, over 30 artillery guns (both mountain and field) and over 30 machine-guns as well as aeroplanes, etc., and the contract has been duly signed, and the arms have been decided to be stored in the army store of the headquarters of the Mukden forces in Peking. Chang Tso lin has reported the same to the Peking Government. The Italian arms are the balance of those which were bought in 1919.

CONFERENCE OF CHINESE MILITARY LEADERS.

The proposal to call a special Military Conference in Peking has been considered for some time. In military circles it is reported that the Tsuchuns of the various provinces have now consented to appoint representatives to participate in it and besides Generals Tsao Kun and Chang Tso lin have already submitted a number of important problems to be brought up for settlement in this Conference. Premier Chia Yung-peng is now busy in making preparations for the opening. A number of military officials have been summoned to discuss the matter. The following are some of the most important bills to be submitted to the Conference for consideration:—(1) The measures to be adopted for the enforcement of the disbandment

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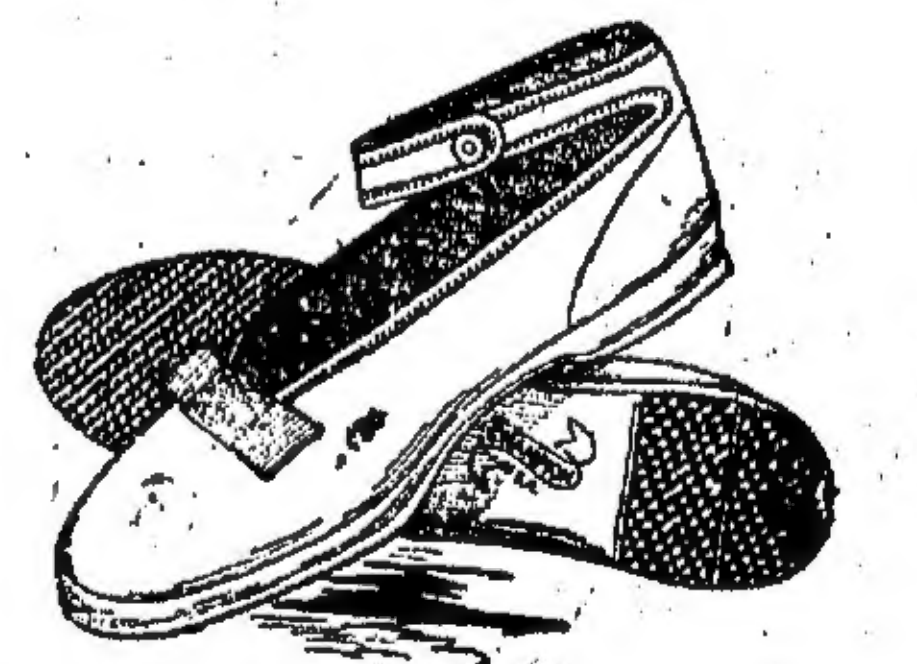
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scheme effectively. (2) The reduction of military expenditure. (3) The Reform of Military Administration, and (4) The plans for the recovery of Mongolia.

JAPANESE AVIATION LAW.

It is expected, says a Tokio message that in a few days, regulations putting into effect the Imperial Aviation Law will be promulgated. It is understood that they will prohibit flying races

without permits from the Aviation Bureau, and all flying machines must carry a log-book; they will be prohibited to fly over Imperial Palaces, shrines and mausoleums, below an altitude of 1,000 metres the latter height will also apply to densely-populated areas. Special permission must be obtained from the Aviation Bureau for flights over a distance more than 200 kilometres, and for air

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NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

From EUROPE AND STRAITS.

THE Company's Steamship

"LIMA MARU,"

having arrived from the above ports Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before Noon, Today.

Goods not cleared by the 5th May, 1921, will be subject to rent.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee's and the Co.'s representatives at an appointed hour on Tuesday & Friday. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Agents.

Hongkong, 28th April, 1921.

CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

The Steamship

"MONTAGUE"

having arrived from Portland, Ore, via ports, on 28th inst., consignees are hereby notified that their cargo is being landed at their risk into the Hazardous and/or Extra-Hazardous Godowns of The Hon Shan Godown Co., 16 & 17 Kennedy Town Quay, Hongkong, and stored at consignee's risk.

Consignees of cargo must produce an Import permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading will be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged cargo is to be left in the Godowns where it will be examined at 10 a.m. on May 3rd by the Co's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard and Douglas.

All claims must be presented within thirty days of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized. No claim will be recognized after the goods have left the Godowns, and cargo undelivered on and after May 4th 1921, will be subject to rent.

No fire insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

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Hongkong, 27th April, 1921.

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From BALTIMORE

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having arrived from Baltimore via ports, on May 1st, 1921, consignees are hereby notified that their cargo is being landed at their risk into the Hazardous and/or Extra-Hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at consignees' risk.

Consignees of cargo must produce an Import permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading will be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged cargo is to be left in the Godowns where it will be examined at 10 a.m. on May 6th, 1921, by the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Carmichael and Clarke.

All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized. No claims will be recognized after the goods have left the Godowns, and cargo undelivered on and after May 9th, 1921, will be subject to rent.

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STRUTHERS & DIXON, INC.
AgentsGreen Star S. S. Corpn.
Hongkong, 1st May, 1921.

GENERAL NEWS.

MANCHURIAN WAR LORD AND
IN PERSIA.

The Times correspondent at Tehran states that the Cossack coup of February is assuming the aspect of a new revolution with the object of transferring the power from the grandees to the intellectual aristocracy. The financial situation is acute, with regard to which the Government is anxiously awaiting the return of the British Adviser. The opium department and the notorious Ministry of Justice have been suppressed, and special tribunals are busy clearing off the immense arrears of cases to clear the ground for a new judicial system. Alarmed at the growing depopulation of Turkey, the nationalist party is considering a bill to compel all men over 25 to marry unless their health prevents. A heavy tax on bachelors is also being considered.

VON KLUCK'S LOST PLAN.

Discovery That Led to Marne
Victory.

In a recent lecture by Lieutenant-Colonel Fagalde, C.M.G., D.S.O., Assistant Military Attache at the French Embassy, entitled "From Charleroi to the Marne" he makes some remarkable statements on the Marne victory.

The object of Colonel Fagalde was to give to his audience an exact idea of the events which took place in 1914, from the time of the concentration of the French armies up to the battle of the Marne in that field of operations which was comprised between the Sambre and the Marne.

Colonel Fagalde was in a position to give the official view of the French Headquarters Staff of the events in question. He gave an account of the battle of Charleroi, which raged from August 21st to 23rd, and of the famous conference which took place at St. Quentin, at which Sir John French, General Joffre, General Lanrezac, General D'Amade, and members of the respective staffs, together with the liaison officers, took part. He went on to describe the natural alarm created on the last day of August, when the Allies were informed by the staff of the Fifth Army, then stationed at Lion, that a mass of German cavalry had just received orders to deploy from the district north-west of Noyon on to the plains south of Laon, which movement had forced the Fifth Army to bend its line of march towards the south-east. The removal of French Headquarters to Craonne and to Juchery immediately followed.

At the latter place, during the night of September 1st to 2nd, there was brought to the lecturer the satchel of a German staff officer of the Fifth Cavalry Division, who had been killed in his motor-car by a French patrol. In this satchel, destined to become historic, was found a treasure of inestimable value—a plan giving full details of the march, which started the following day, of the whole of the First German Army under Von Kluck.

A HISTORIC SATCHEL.

The officer's satchel, which was of very large dimensions, contained, in addition to food and articles of clothing bloodstained documents which showed that he had been to Von Kluck's headquarters for instructions and was on his way back to the 5th Cavalry Division when he was intercepted and killed by a French infantry patrol. But tucked away under food and clothing was found a map, on which were traced all the movements to be undertaken after the September 1st by Von Kluck's Army. The position of every column was plainly marked, with their heads and rearwards, and the hours of departure and arrival at their destinations. But what was of supreme importance was the discovery that Von Kluck's plan, already known to the French staff, of marching into the valley of the Oise, had been changed into one of a direct march on Paris, to begin on the morning of September 2nd.

Colonel (then Captain) Fagalde at once telephoned this information to G.H.Q. and immediately followed up his message by sending the map and other documents by motor car to the same destination. The telephone message and the map have been carefully preserved, and there can be little doubt that to this discovery is mainly owing the success which attended General Gallieni's manoeuvre of throwing a hitherto unknown and unsuspected army on Von Kluck's flank, with the resultant victory of the Marne and the German retreat to the Aisne.

THE WORLD'S LARGEST
SHIP.Old Bismarck to Begin
Plying Next Year.

The world's largest ship, built by the Germans as the Bismarck and sold to the White Star Line by the Reparations Commission, is expected to begin plying out of New York to English channel ports early in 1922.

The ship will be given a White Star name, ending in "ic," and will be operated as a team-mate to the Olympic, the largest British-built vessel, which for some years has headed the White Star fleet.

Many inquiries have been received at the International Mercantile Marine Company's offices in New York for information regarding the Bismarck, which now becomes available for the first time since her launching, on the eve of the war. Since the war began, and down to date, the Germans have made a mystery of the ship, going so far only a few weeks ago, as to deny representatives of the company that had purchased the vessel, permission to go aboard when they visited Hamburg for the purpose of inspecting the ship.

Since her launching in June, 1914, the Bismarck has lain at the docks of her builders, Blohm and Voss, at Hamburg, waiting completion. In the early months of the war her engines were installed, and work was rushed toward fitting her out for service at the earliest moment following peace, which the Germans expected would come quickly. It was their purpose to make this ship the head of the augmented German merchant marine which they expected to put on the seas as the result of a German victory in the field.

As the war dragged on, work stopped on the Bismarck. Then, as the pinch came for copper and brass for use in their torpedoes, and shells, the Germans stripped the great ship of every kind of

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LIGHTING FIXTURES.

COME EARLY

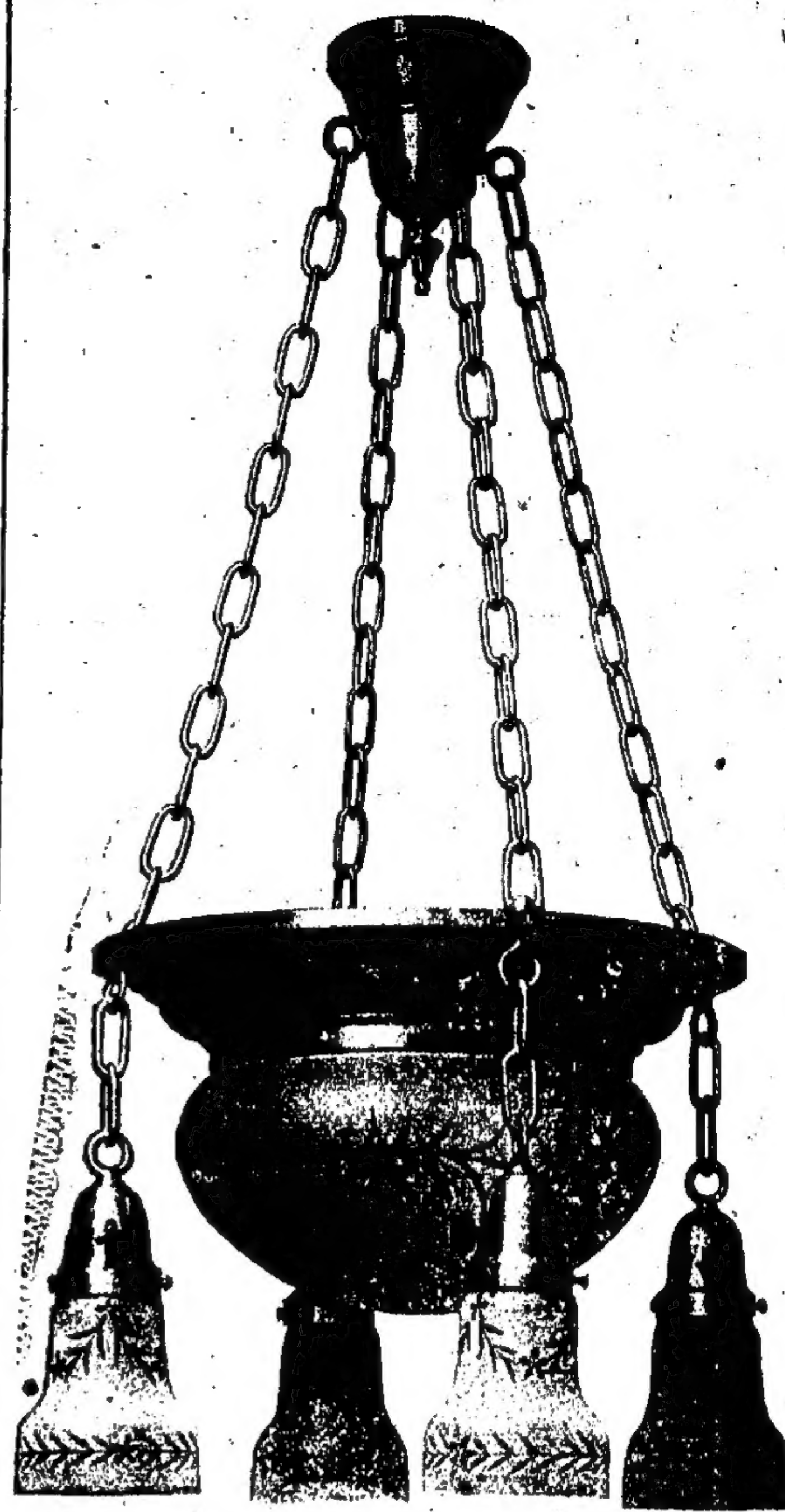
SO AS NOT TO BE

DISAPPOINTED.

UNION ENGINEERING

CO., LTD.

13, CHATER ROAD.



GIVE YOUR CLOTHES A CHANCE.

To look their best—let them benefit by expert Alfred Hardy treatment. For cleaning, dyeing, tailor-pressing, repairs and renovations use the Alfred Hardy Service.

ALFRED HARDY & CO.

Cleaners & Dyers.

Agents,

DISS BROS.

fixture that would yield either metal. Then she lay idle to the end of the conflict.

A PART OF THE SPOILS.

The peace treaty specifically named the great ship as part of the spoils of war which the Germans must hand over to the Allies. By common consent the ship was assigned to the British, as no other nation had the facilities for operating her, except the United States, which did not share in the distribution of the German tonnage in European ports, and which already had the Leviathan, also German-built, and only slightly smaller than the Bismarck. The Leviathan is now owned by the United States Shipping Board, and is laid up at Hoboken.

When completed, the Bismarck will have capacity for about 3,500 passengers and a crew of approximately 1,250, or if fitted to burn oil as fuel, about 1,000, the difference being in the number of fire room attendants required. Her probable passenger capacity will not be far from the following. First class 990, second class 544, third class 934 and and fourth class 1,068.

This was the former passenger capacity of the Leviathan, and although rated as slightly larger, the Bismarck is a sister ship, having been built from the same plans. The breadth and depth of the ships is the same, namely, 100 feet breadth and 57 feet depth, with a draft of water of 38 to 40 feet. The Bismarck is stated to be 12 feet longer than the Leviathan, or 912 feet. Her engines are turbines, like the Leviathan's, and her speed will be about the same—22 knots. Her registered tonnage, being based on the cubic contents of her hull and deck structures, cannot be determined until the ship is completed. It should be about 56,000 tons. That of Leviathan is 54,282 tons, and of Olympic 46,439.

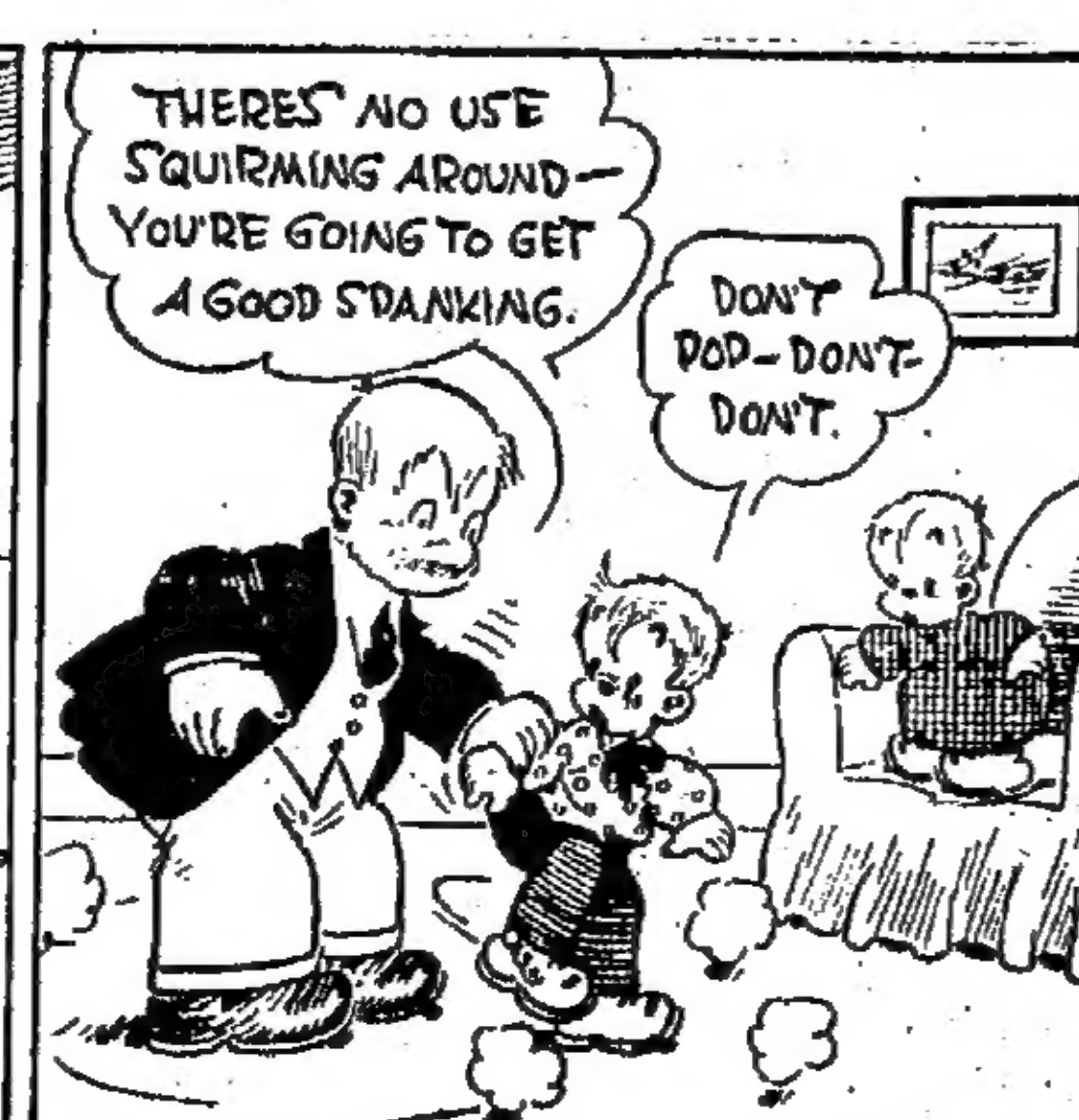
SHIP DESERTER FORFEITS £15.

James Scurry, seaman, was ordered by Newport (Mon.) magistrates to forfeit £15 or go to prison for two months for deserting the British ship Thorpe Grange. His pay was £15 a month, but at Norfolk, Virginia, he joined the Start Point at £20 a month.

FRECKLES AND HIS FRIENDS


Tag Knows Pop's Weak Spots!

BY BLOSSER.



WATSON
E
OLD BROWN BRANDY

THE
PEG O' MY HEART



A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.
HONGKONG.

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1. A.B.C., 5th edition. Western Union.
Office address: 11, Ice House Street.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, MONDAY, MAY 2, 1921.

THE FIRST LORD'S READINESS.

The speech delivered by Lord Lee of Fareham, Mr. Long's successor as First Lord of the Admiralty, at the annual dinner of the Institution of Naval Architects, well bears a perusal. At the outset the new First Lord had something to say about the capital ship, and if his lordship's remarks be any criterion, as one may reasonably assume that remarks from the head of the Admiralty must be, Britain's policy is not likely to be based upon supercession of the battleship. One may opine that Lord Lee's observations under this category give some indication of what the sub-committee appointed by the Imperial Defence Committee is likely to recommend. That body does not appear to have reported yet—though its decision must be nearly due. The question is, therefore, still *sub judice*, and it is unlikely that the First Lord would have anticipated the committee's conclusions unless he had some tangible ground for so doing. The retention of the capital ship would only accord with what is being done by the other great naval powers.

Of more immediate interest, however, is the First Lord's statement in reference to an arrangement for restricting naval competition, particularly in relation to the United States. "We see that the U.S. Senate," said Lord Lee, "is laying down the principle that America is to maintain a Navy at least equal to that of any other Power. That is a claim to equality which this country has never accepted in the past, and never would accept save in connection with a great English-speaking nation that must ever hold a great place in our regard and confidence. The difference between our formula and that of America is too slight to be made a subject of controversy, still less of friction or hostility." Since one of the last acts of Lord Lee's predecessor was to intimate the Admiralty's willingness to accept a One-Power standard, the slight difference referred to apparently rests upon America's stipulation for a Navy "at least" equal to that of any other Power, which rather implies that Washington wishes to reserve the privilege of building a larger Fleet than any other Power if so minded.

Impartial judges must admit that Britain has gone far in this matter. Until the post-war discussions upon armaments, a clear preponderance in naval strength has been an axiom of British policy. In the years preceding the war it took the form of a two-keels-to-one standard, modified into a Two-Power standard, and later, in the attempted negotiations with Germany, a 60 per cent. margin. This policy of a clear balance under one formula or another, Britain now offers to scrap. It is a momentous step, and has occasioned differences of opinion within the Navy League, resulting in the resignation of Mr. Archibald Hurd and other leading members. Farther than assent to equality, Britain cannot reasonably be expected to go. The First Lord expresses himself as not only still open to but anxious for a "square deal," and believes that the best results can be attained by laying our cards on the table and discussing the future frankly with our American friends. Lord Lee states that if any invitation comes from the Harding Administration he is prepared to place aside all other business, however pressing. What does Washington say?

NOTES & COMMENTS.

The Canton Situation.

The position in Canton grows in interest daily as the date of the inauguration ceremony of Dr. Sun Yat-sen as President draws nearer. Thursday will assuredly be marked by a big display of native magnificence and there will be many outward signs that might impress the population for a time. But this presidential scheme of Dr. Sun has not been so unanimously supported as he was led to hope. One of the "big three"—Tang Shao-yi, has refused to come to Canton for some time past and is still content to sojourn in his small village miles up country. Rumour has it that he is planning a visit to Shanghai, and if that proves to be the case it means that he has forsaken Sun Yat-sen for good. Dr. Wu Ting-fang is, apparently, also a little uneasy for it has been announced in one of our contemporaries that he is seriously considering the resignation of his office. Thus, it may come about that Dr. Sun will be left to his own resources and the very doubtful support of a military group now backing his elevation to the "Presidency." Meanwhile, the neighbouring Provinces are combining in an attack on Kwangtung with the avowed intention of punishing Dr. Sun for what they consider to be the further partitioning of the country. Fighting has already broken out in the Wuchow district and our Canton correspondent on Saturday told us that after the ceremony of inauguration has been performed there will be a formal declaration of war. If it comes to a question of the Kwangtung forces holding their own against the forces of at least three large neighbouring Provinces we do not think much of the chances of Dr. Sun's party. Among many Hongkong Chinese there is the feeling that Dr. Sun's tenure of office as "President" will be but short-lived, because the people of Canton and the Province will soon discover that he has brought upon them further trials and fighting, and this, together with military pressure from without, will cause his speedy departure for "pastures new." One of our northern contemporaries the other day was particularly strong in its denunciation of Sun Yat-sen's latest action, more particularly because the doings in Canton of late have been inimical to any immediate hope of a reconciliation between the North and South. Contemporary history in southern China is certainly at a most interesting phase.

Far Eastern Olympiad.

In connection with the Far Eastern Olympiad soon to take place in the North, the Far Eastern Athletic Association, which is making itself responsible for the management of the event, has periodically issued bulletins for the guidance of intending contestants. In the latest of these to hand we find that South China will figure prominently in the representation of China. It is stated that in general the swimmers will be drawn from South China, that the football team will probably come from Hongkong, that the volleyball team will come from the south and that the honour of entering a basketball team is being sought by a Hongkong combination. In the matter of tennis, too, men from Hongkong have aspired to be included. It is pleasing to note this keenness among local Chinese sportsmen and we sincerely trust that when the events are finally contested that the Hongkong and Canton men will acquire themselves with credit. In the same bulletin there is a notice saying that these games are strictly confined to amateurs and the compilers of the pamphlet go on to give the following interesting definition of what is meant by "amateur":—"The general definition excludes any person who enters a competition for money, accepts a money prize, sells or pawns his prizes, issues or accepts a challenge for money, wagers money on a contest in which he himself competes, accepts a free membership or remission of dues or other reward for becoming or continuing a member of an athletic organization, teaches, trains or coaches in any athletic sport for money, or enters competitions under a false name; or who knowingly enters as an individual or as a member of a team any competition open to a professional or to a professional team, without obtaining in advance the specific permission of the governing athletic authorities in his country. The term 'money' is here used in its broadest sense, and means money, money's worth,

DAY BY DAY.

ALL EXCESS IN THE PUBLIC EXPENDITURE BEYOND THE LEGITIMATE WANTS OF THE COUNTRY IS NOT ONLY A PECUNIARY WASTE, BUT A GREAT POLITICAL, AND ABOVE ALL, A GREAT MORAL EVIL.—Gladstone.

There was a clean bill of health in the Colony on Saturday.

It is announced that the usual service for children will be held in St. John's Cathedral on Empire Day, Tuesday, May 24th.

In Connaught Road yesterday a small girl was knocked down and injured by motor car No. 26. Her injuries were slight and she refused to go to hospital.

A return showing the rainfall at the Botanic Gardens during April reveals that there were only four days on which rain fell. The fall for the month was 3.01 inches of which no less than 2.26 inches fell on the 28th.

A passenger on the Hydrangea reports the loss of a leather bag containing \$4,871 in money, two watches and a gold chain with a sovereign pendant, a gold locket and two towels, which was stolen from the first class saloon while he was asleep last night.

Three robbers, one of them armed with a dagger, attempted to force an entry into the first floor of No. 44 Wing Lok Street at 1 a.m. yesterday. A hue and cry was raised by the tenant before the robbers succeeded in breaking open the door, which compelled them to beat a hasty retreat from the house.

The Bishop of Victoria, the Archdeacon of Hongkong, and several of the clergy, together with lay delegates, are attending the triennial General Synod of the Church of China at Hankow. The Lord Bishop will be at Swatow for Whitsunday, returning to Hongkong during the following week.

A quantity of brass rods stolen from the Hongkong Tramway Company was on Sunday recovered from a Chinese who was this morning sentenced to four weeks' hard labour at the Magistracy. He was originally charged with unlawful possession, but was convicted of larceny on his own admission.

Convicted of the theft of \$2 worth of type from the Hongkong Telegraph's office a compositor employed by that journal was this morning fined \$20 or 14 days by Magistrate Lindsell. Defendant was observed by the Telegraph's watchman to pack up five parcels of type in the compositor's room, when all the other workmen had left.

The results of Pitman's Short-hand Examinations held lately at the Italian Convent were as follows:—Speed: (80 words) Misses Wida Williams, Edwina Rodgers, Elisabeth Ward, Agnes Fung, Mollie Rahman, Lina Rosa, Annie Cordeiro and Laura Santos. Theory: Misses Doris Smith, Ruby Kong, Anna Lyon, Mabel Gittins, Emilia Figueiredo, Emma Farras, Margaret Kent, Stella Neves on Lena Choa, Natalia Alvares, Augusta Alvares, Beatrice Santos.

A Government Gazette Extraordinary was issued on Saturday afternoon announcing that H.E. the Officer Administering the Government had given his assent to the Stamp Ordinance passed by the Legislative Council. The ordinance came into operation today. Regulations made by the Officer Administering the Government in Council were also published. One of these lays down that cheques stamped with an impressed and dated stamp of the value of five cents shall be deemed to have been duly stamped if signed before the 30th day of June 1921; old cheque forms signed after that date will require an adhesive five-cent revenue stamp as well as the impressed five-cent stamp, as after June 30th cheques must bear a ten-cent stamp.

or anything in the nature of a monetary consideration. The term "amateur" as applied to particular branches of sport may be hereafter determined with due regard to the above limitations. The prohibitions of this section do not apply to legitimate expenses for uniforms, balls, bats, and other accessories of the sport in which the individual competes.

CARGO PILFERING.

White Seamen Sent to Gaol.

Before Mr. G. N. Orme at the Magistracy this morning five members of the crew of the s.s. Pyrrhus were charged with the embezzlement of four rolls of cotton shirting, six rolls of white duck, 21 pieces of satin lining, six rolls of grey suiting, six rolls of plush, thirty-four bars of soap and a tin of peaches, part of the cargo of their ship. Defendants were James Marshall, 17, ordinary seaman, Thomas Carron, 23, able seaman, Joseph Mackin, 42, able seaman, and William Fielder, able seaman. Defendants pleaded guilty to the theft of what was found in their respective cabins.

Mr. G. N. Orme, prosecuting on behalf of Messrs Butterfield and Swire, who operate the Pyrrhus, said it was impossible to prove what defendants had stolen individually. In consequence of the discovery of some of the stolen cargo, the Chief Officer of the Pyrrhus searched defendants' cabins on April 11th, and recovered the articles mentioned in the charge. Mr. Tinson said there was evidence of previous thefts on the ship. One case of grey shirting, valued at £150, was shortlanded in Hongkong; as also a case of plush which was entirely empty. The articles mentioned in the charge were valued at £130. His Worship remarked that it was an unusual case.

Mr. Tinson said that enormous loss had been sustained by the shipping company from cargo pilfering, which, as a rule, was very hard to detect. It was also very hard to ascertain how the theft was committed.

His Worship said the chief question he had to decide was whether it was necessary to send defendants to gaol, which was the usual penalty in such cases.

Mr. Tinson applied for exemplary punishment in view of the nature of the case, which was especially serious from the point of view of the nationality of defendants. Butterfield and Swire said Mr. Tinson had lost thousands and thousands of dollars as a result of the activities of cargo thieves. The Company might have had suspicions against members of the crew, but it was difficult to establish their guilt. It was only in an isolated case like this one that sufficient evidence had been obtained to bring the case before the Court. Cargo broaching, added Mr. Tinson, had reached a point which had not been dreamed of before.

When asked if he had anything to say in extenuation of the offence Marshall said he committed the theft because "it was such an easy thing to do."

Mr. Orme impressed on defendant the gravity of the charge and asked Marshall if he had any reason to offer which brought about his lapse.

Marshall: Just temptation. Second defendant said shipping was very bad recently and he had had no employment for six months. Consequently he got into debt and with a view to clearing himself, he stole the stuff in order to raise the necessary money.

Mr. Orme: You have employment now.

Defendant: Only as ordinary seaman. Third defendant applied for the option of fine, saying that he was a married man and was the only breadwinner of his family.

Mr. Tinson said Marshall's salary was £15 a month. Able seamen received £14 a month and ordinary seamen £10.

Mr. Orme told defendants it was very important for them to set an good example to the natives. He could not differentiate between married and unmarried men in the punishment. He sentenced all defendants to two months' hard labour.

John Fitzpatrick, a seaman employed on the s.s. Antiochus, was charged with the embezzlement of an umbrella, part of the cargo of his ship, at Yokohama on April 18th. He pleaded not guilty. Captain William McHutcheon of the Antiochus, deposed that it was reported to him on the 18th that a Japanese coolie was arrested in possession of the umbrella in question. In consequence of the information of the coolie to the Japanese police, defendant was brought before witness on the 14th. Defendant admitted the sale of the umbrella to the coolie. An entry was made in the ship's official log book in connection with the affair.

The third officer of the Antiochus identified the umbrella as part of a cargo of his ship

ANGLO-FRENCH CORDIALITY.

French Bluejackets Entertained.

The visit to Hongkong of the French cruiser Montcalm is being made the occasion for a demonstration of Anglo-French friendship; a number of entertainments being arranged for the benefit of the crew and British sailors. The stay of the visitors here, short as it promises to be, will be one round of excursions, picnics, cinemas, and teas in which equal numbers of British and French sailors will participate.

A large number of tickets for the Peak and low level trains and also for the local cinemas have been secured for the French sailors. In the case of the officers, a motor car excursion to Repulse Bay and back; while a picnic is being planned for Wednesday afternoon.

The recent visit of the Carlisle to Haiphong was marked by a very cordial reception on the part of the French of that port, and in the view of the naval authorities, it is only natural that such manifestations of cordial relations should be reciprocated on the occasion of a French cruiser's visit to this port.

consigned to Hongkong from England.

Defendant said he found the umbrella in a soiled condition under the steam pipe casing. After cleaning it he sold the umbrella to a Japanese coolie for Y2, which he spent in taking a missionary ashore to attend a concert. He did not know the umbrella was part of the ship's cargo. He did not steal it for the sake of personal gain. Defendant said he had hitherto borne a good character.

Mr. Tinson, prosecuting, said defendant ought to have known that a brand new umbrella must be part of the cargo. If he had picked it up on deck he should have reported it to the chief officer.

Mr. Tinson asked for imprisonment as a deterrent to ship's crews. He had seen letters from the Shipping Association in England with reference to the cargo broaching epidemic.

Mr. Orme said he could not treat the case on the same footing as the previous one, because there would have been no evidence against defendant but for his own statement. Furthermore, several men were concerned in the previous case. He sentenced defendant to twenty-one days' hard labour.

FOOTBALL.

A Goal-less Match.

What was probably the last match of the present season took place at Happy Valley on Saturday, the opposing teams being H.M.S. Titania and South China Athletic.

The teams lined up under Mr. Thornton as follows:—

H.M.S. Titania:—Yeoman; Kerridge, Maplesden; Sheerman, McGaan, Hutchby; Hall, Green, Hendry, Pyles and Cooper.

South China:—Low Hing Cheung; Chong So, Cheung Wing Shing; Fung Ping, Leung Tai Fong, Leung Yuk Tonk; Pang Kum Wing, Ip Kan, Wong Pak Shing, Kam Fook, and Au Kit Sang.

A keen, exciting game was seen from the outset, play being mostly confined to mid-field. Chances to score were missed on both sides, the half-time whistle sounding with no goals having been registered.

The second half was also keenly contested, both ends being visited in turn. The defence work of both teams was excellent, in fact it can be said that the defence sections of both teams were superior to the forwards. Full-time arrived with a blank score sheet.

THE TENNIS LEAGUE.

Some Week-end Results.

Playing on their own ground the Civil Service team was defeated by the Hongkong Club by 55 games to 44. Scores:—

Sayer and Wood lost to Humphreys and Sewell 3-8, beat Dinsdale and Henderson 6-5, lost to Dodwell and Grimble 3-8.

Bradbury and Fincher lost to Humphreys and Sewell 5-6, beat Dinsdale and Henderson 7-4, lost to Dodwell and Grimble 5-6. Valentine and Smith lost to Humphreys and Sewell 2-9, beat Dinsdale and Henderson 7-4, beat Dodwell and Grimble 6-5.

Playing at Club Recreio on Saturday, the home team beat C.R.C. by 54 games to 45. Scores:—F. Soares and M. Pinna lost to C. Choa and M. H. Lo 2-9, beat Yew Man-tsun and Cheung Wingkui 10-1, beat G. Lee and W. Gittins 6-5.

F. Marques and H. Remedios lost to Chao and Lo 5-6, beat Cheung and Yew 6-5, beat Lee and Gittins 6-5.

V. Yvanovich and E. Souza lost to Choa and Lo 3-8, beat Cheung and Yew 9-2, beat Lee and Gittins 7-4.

Between Ourselves

By Robt. MacWhirter.



The latest German offer to the Allies via America reminds me that the other day I was in receipt of a very much pea-green type-written circular from a man in Gablons informing me that he was a prominent manufacturer of

false jewellery of every description, as broaches, pins, fingerings, earrings, bracelets, necklaces, chains, metalburses, buckles and so on.

beads and buttons (made of glass, metal, galalith etc.) and having got that much into my system and provided that I'd long ago forgotten about Belgium and the German kindergarten method of entertaining British Prisoners of War, I was still further advised that the writer will be

Well disposed to remit an assortment, only he must remark that he can't send it, if do not remit him cheque of the amount of Lstg. 5/10 at least.

I like that last touch—"at least."

In case there should remain any hard feeling on my part I am further requested to note.

Kindly not to suppose this term for a distrust, only the circumstances given at the end of this cruel war force him to place the above mentioned terms.

And this pushing Prussian pedlar begs to remain his faithfully mine with a name that looks like nothing on earth and sounds even worse than that.

Now the unthinking recipients of such a letter, not being in the "metalburses" line, might well be tempted to allow such to fall into the W.P.B. of its own volition, but before consigning my copy to the great unknown, may I be permitted to point out how well even the least of our late enemies have learnt their part.

And that lesson? "German industry is crippled and that she is broke and cannot pay."

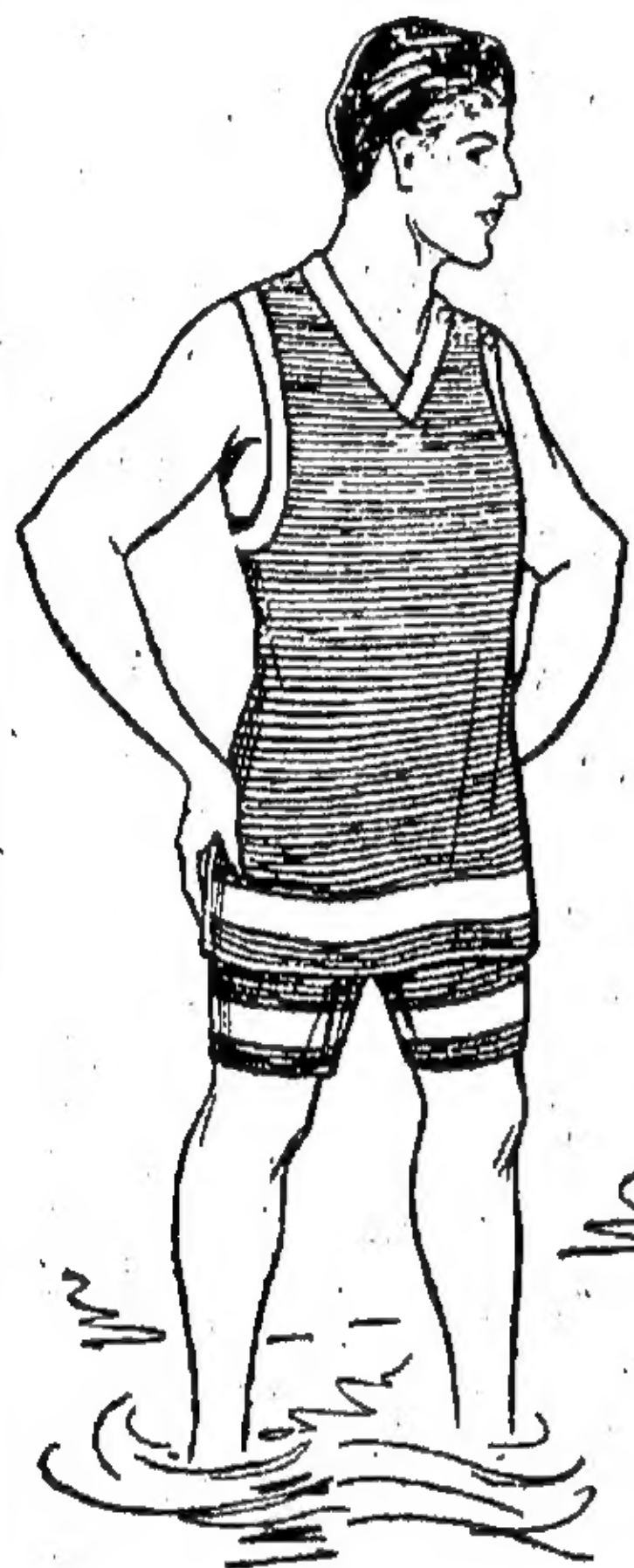
We've always given the volatile French the credit of being sentimental but the boot would appear this to be on the other foot, my masters. France doesn't believe that the poor paralysed Prussian cannot pay and isn't it a blessing that we seem at last to be taking a tumble ourselves? We think that because we have passed an Ordinance forbidding the German to come into the Colony we have seen the last of him for a time. Ah, quite so, but I wouldn't wonder but what some of Fritz's pea-green circulars are taken quite seriously in some of our Hongkong offices. How the goods are sold, I suppose we may guess for ourselves.

THE MERCURY GARAGE CO.

FOR
GOOD CARS
PROMPT SERVICE
REASONABLE CHARGES,
CAREFUL DRIVERS.
TELEPHONE: 977.

YEE SANG FAT CO. BATHING SUITS

MANY NEW MODELS FOR
LADIES, GENTLEMEN & CHILDREN.



Our Bathing Suit
doesn't cost any more
yet it has a style about
it that's individual.

Our stock of Bath-
ing Suits is brimful of
the newest models. A
wide assortment of
all-wool Suits in most
attractive colour com-
binations that every-
body wants as well as
many plain colours.

Let your next Bath-
ing Suit be one from
Yee Sang Fat's. They
give satisfaction.

PRICES:

For LADIES,
\$2.75 to \$16.50 a suit.
For GENT'S,
\$2.75 to \$12.50 a suit.
For CHILDREN,
\$1.25 to \$4.00 a suit.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT
OF WHITE TENNIS SHOES
JUST ARRIVED

YEE SANG FAT CO.

TELEPHONE 1355.

UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG.

Engineering Examiners Report.

Mr. N. Teesdale Mackintosh,
Registrar of the University of
Hongkong, sends us a copy of the
report which has been sent to Sir
Charles Addis, Chairman of the
London Consultative Committee of
the University, by the examiners in
the University of London who
were appointed assessors in the
examination for the Honours
Degree of B.Sc., Engineering, held
in Hongkong in May 1920.

It is not perhaps generally
known, he adds, that the Honours
Degrees in Engineering granted by
this University have always been
awarded on the results issued by
examiners from the University of
London to whom the papers of the
candidates examined here have
been sent each year.

The report is as follows:—
Imperial College of Science and
Technology, City and Guilds
(Engineering) College, Exhibition
Road, London S. W. 7—March 8,
1921.

Dear Sir Charles Addis,—The
Honours B. Sc. (Engineering)
scripts and course work submitted
to us as Assessors, reached us on
December 16th, 1920.

The work of four Candidates was
submitted whose numbers and
names as well as our recom-
mendations are given below:—

Num- ber	Name	Recommen- dation.
401	Chun Wing Ching	1st. Cl. Honours
416	Sung Zau Yuen	1st. Cl. Honours
412	Chan Yu Nin	2nd. Cl. Honours
413	Lui Sun Lu	2nd. Cl. Honours

We are pleased to say that the
high standard reached in previous
years has been fully maintained
and this is quite equal to that of
London University. The work of
candidates 401 and 416 was ex-
cellent in all respects.—Your
faithfully,

(Sgd) S. M. DIXON, D. A.
Low, T. MATHUR.

CAN BEE STINGS CURE RHEUMATISM?

A letter appeared some months
ago in the leading English news-
paper of Shanghai recounting how
an elderly European, resident in
China, had been completely cured
of chronic rheumatism through
being badly stung by bees, and
the writer asked "Does the bee
produce in his happy mood
honey for our delectation and in
his angry mood a cure for a dis-
tressing human ailment?"

No answer to this interesting
query having since been publish-
ed, it seems evident that other
rheumatic sufferers in China and
elsewhere have felt disinclined to
test the old gentleman's remedy
on themselves; therefore the ex-
perience of an American lady,
Mrs. Byra S. Noye, who lives at
No. 3076, West 35th Avenue,
Denver, Colorado, may interest
them as indicating how cure is to
be found in a much more agree-
able and certain manner. Says
Mrs. Noye:—

"I developed rheumatism fol-
lowing exposure to a storm while
I was in a badly run-down con-
dition, and had severe pains from
the tips of my fingers to the
region of my heart. My hands
swelled and there was a constant
numbness in my fingers. My
legs swelled and the joints became
inflamed and throbbled with pain.
Sometimes the pains almost dis-
appeared but returned with in-
creased fury. My back ached
almost constantly and I became
very nervous.

"I had heard of Dr. Williams'
pink pills for years and decided
to give the remedy a trial. In a
week I felt somewhat better and
was so encouraged that I con-
tinued the treatment. Slowly the
swelling left my hands and legs
and then the pain disappeared. I
sleep well now, have a keen
appetite and feel better than I
have in a great many years. Dr.
Williams' pink pills proved the
very remedy I needed and I have
recommended them to my
friends."

If you are troubled by rheu-
matism, sciatica, lumbago, or any
other disorder due to vitiated
blood or debilitated nerves begin
your cure without delay by
obtaining a supply of Dr. Wil-
liams' pink pills for pale people,
the famous blood and nerve tonic,
from your chemist, or direct from
the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co.,
96 South Union Road, Shanghai.
Postage to your address is includ-
ed in the price, \$1.50 the bottle,
\$8 for six bottles.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

COLD STORAGE.

SAFEGUARD

Your Furs, Rugs, Carpets, Winter
Clothes, &c. by storing them in
our Cold Stores during the hot
and damp weather.

For particulars apply to
the Secretary.

THE DAIRY FARM, ICE & COLD STORAGE CO. LTD.

Attention!

CHICKEN EXPERTS

Do You Ever see a Hen Lay a Hand Grenade?

In this advertisement you will see a picture
drawn by a boy who has just completed a
course in a correspondence art school.
This chicken laid that egg. It exploded.

THIS HAPPENS IN

"A TWILIGHT BABY"

A Henry Lehrman Comedy

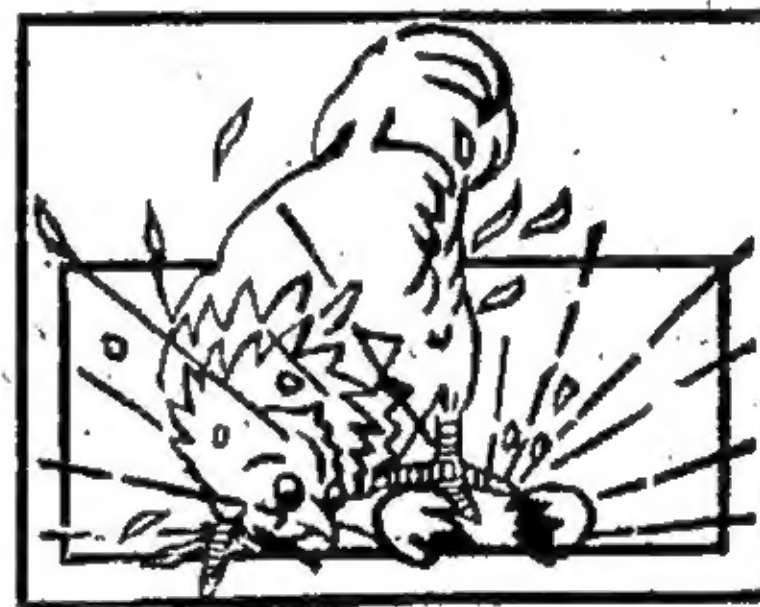
AT THE

CORONET THEATRE

ALL THIS WEEK

How Can We Make The World
Safe For Chickens?

A Distinctive Comedy Creation,
unlike anything you have ever
seen before; and of higher class.



FOR TIME AND OTHER PARTICULARS SEE PAGE 12.

KOWLOON BOWLING GREEN CLUB.

Successful Opening Day.

The well-kept greens of the
Kowloon Bowling Green Club pre-
sented a busy scene on Saturday
afternoon. It was the opening
day of the season. The greens
and tennis courts were fully
occupied the whole afternoon and
it was generally agreed that it was
the most successful and enjoyable
opening day the Club had ever ex-
perienced.

Fully 150 persons attended and
watched with interest the competi-
tions. Representatives were pre-
sent from Tai Koo, the Police, Civil
Service, Craigengower and Kow-
loon Cricket Clubs and played
against teams representing the
Bowling Club. Altogether eight
rinks (64 men) took part in the
competitions. The play was very
keen and provided some close re-
sults.

During the afternoon refresh-
ments were served on the lawn in
front of the Club House by lady
friends.

Mr. J. N. R. Allan, the President,
before calling upon Mrs. Lapsley
to present the spoons, made a short
address in which he cordially wel-
comed the visitors and thanked
them for helping to make the
opening day such a great success.

Mrs. Lapsley then presented the
prizes to the successful competi-
tors.

Mr. D. Keith expressed thanks to
the ladies who had assisted at the
tea tables and asked Mrs. Lapsley's
acceptance of a beautiful bouquet
contained in a silver holder.

Three hearty cheers were given
for the ladies.

Representatives of the various
Clubs expressed thanks for the
pleasant afternoon provided and
wished the Bowling Green a most
successful season.

The results of the competitions
were as under:—

Tai Koo	Bowling Green.
Weir	Henderson
Muirhead	Dixon
Morrison	Hedley
Weatherpoon 24	Lapsley 25
Police	Bowling Green.
Knight	Frost
Reid	May
Cooper	Gray
Clark 19	Farrell 18
K.C.C.	Bowling Green.
Purvis	Hall
Davidson	Allan
Richmond	Edwards
Gibson 19	McIver 16
Civil Service	Bowling Green.
Duncan	Barr
Secombe	Brown
Stanley	Keith
Blake 17	Punchoon 16
Craigengower	Bowling Green.
Rose	Stoneham
Elles	Duncan
Wright	Atkinson
Pitt 16	Russell 20

The following were the winners
of spoons on the scratch rinks:—
Langley, Nicholls, Oxberry and
Jack; Gourlay, McLaggan, Hun-
ter and Harvey; Gardner, Hyde,
Pathejohn and Watt.

Japanese coastal trade has arisen.
SOUTH AMERICAN SERVICE.

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha was
to put the Wakasa-maru on the
South American line in the early
part of April, but has arranged to
let the Kawachi-maru supplant it.

J. T. SHAW

NETTLETON SHOES

MAKE WALKING
A REAL PLEASURE

NEW MODELS JUST RECEIVED

CANVAS		CANVAS
BUCKSKIN		BUCKSKIN
CALF		CALF
VICI KID		VICI KID

STOCKED IN ALL SIZES.
INSPECTION INVITED
AT THE SOLE AGENT.

SPECIALIST IN MEN'S WEAR
NEXT DOOR HONGKONG HOTEL.

Wm. Powell Ltd

TELEPHONE 3146

GREAT CLEARANCE SALE

GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS & SHOES

NOW ON

These goods are being offered at far
below the replacement cost and are worth
from \$8.75 to \$25.00 per pair.

SALE PRICE \$4.75 to \$12.75

SEE WINDOW.

NEW MUSIC

"Love Nest"
"Naughty Waltz"
"Margie"
"Tell Me Little Gipsy"
"Jap. Sandman"
etc.

ANDERSON'S

GINS.

Caldbeck's Old Tom and Dry,
Jas. Coult's & Co., Old Tom and Dry
Boord & Son Old Tom and Dry
Booth's No. 1 Old Tom
Plymouth (Coates & Co.)
Bois Dry Gin (London Style)

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO., LTD.

15, Queen's Road Central.

(Telephone No. 75.)

WHEN YOU THINK OF BETTER SOUP & PUDDINGS

THINK OF
THE HING WAH PASTE MFG. CO., LTD.

(No. 47-48 Connaught Road Central, Hongkong)

MANUFACTURERS

OF
MACARONI, VERMICELLI, PASTE
STARS, EGG NOODLES &c.

RING UP—2230.

FRENCH LESSONS.

G. MOUSSON,

15, Morrison Hill Road.

NEW LOAN.

We are informed by the Hong-
kong & Shanghai Banking Cor-
poration that they have received
a telegram dated 26th inst. from
their London Office that on or
before 18th May applications will
be received for New 3½ % Con-
version Loan redeemable 1961 into
which National War Bonds matu-
rating on or before 1st September
1925 may be converted as follows:—
£163 for £100 National
War Bonds 1922
£162 for £100 National
War Bonds 1923
£161 for £100 National
War Bonds 1924
£160 for £100 National
War Bonds 1925
this loan will not be free of In-
come Tax to residents abroad, issue
of Treasury Bond will be discon-
tinued at the end of this week.

WHAT IS EYESTRAIN?

The eye has certain tiny mus-
cles. When objects we look at
do not come up to a sharp focus
in the eye, these muscles exert
themselves unduly and enable us
to see clearly in spite of the
defect. These muscles tire and
relax causing the objects looked
at to become blurred and indis-
tinct. Upon closing the eyes for
a few seconds the muscles become
more or less rested and objects
are clear again for a brief period.
Properly fitted glasses correct
eyestrain, whether caused by
astigmatism or age. The Hong-
kong Optical Co., Successors to
Clark & Co., Manufacturing and
Refraction Opticians, 53, Queen's
Road Central, have the equip-
ment to fit you with glasses
properly.



CAMERA NEWS



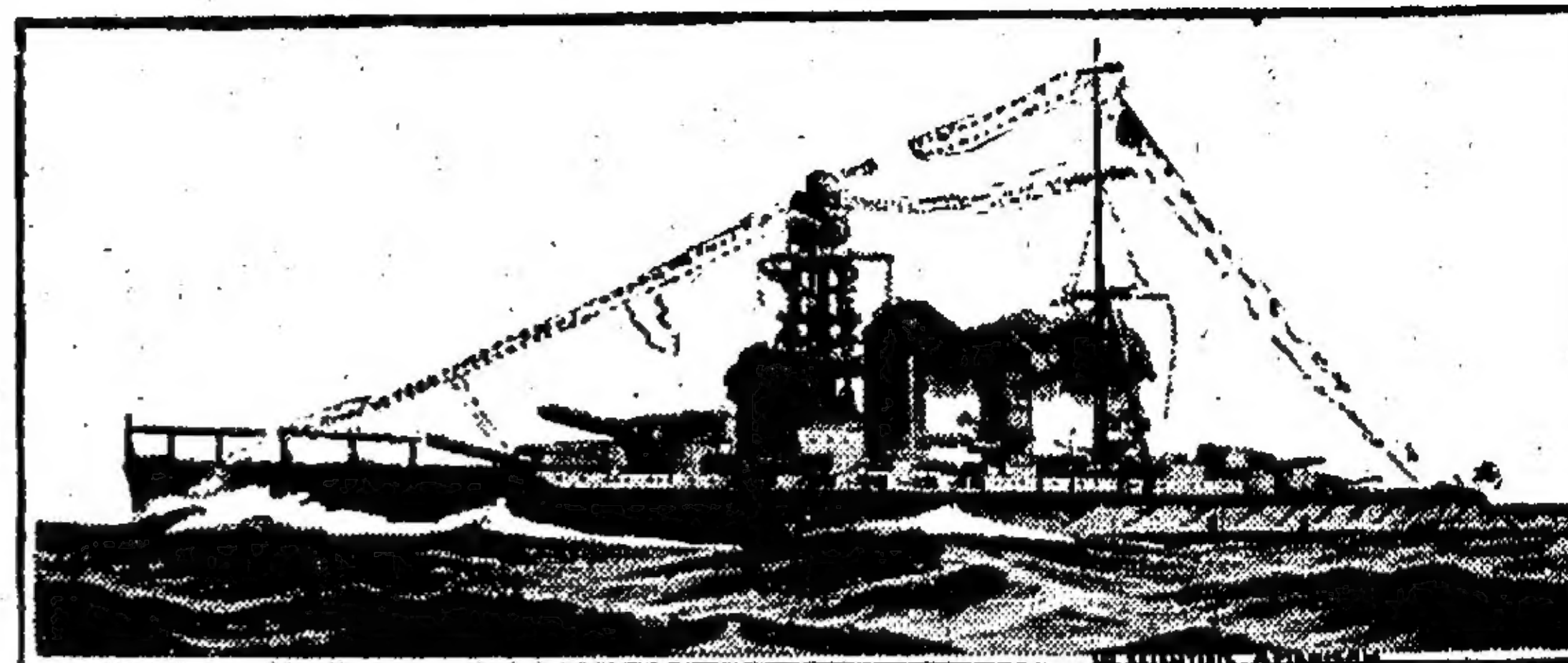
DISABLED SOLDIERS LEARN TO DRAW

An illustrator's School for disabled soldiers, was recently opened in London and 40 men have enrolled. Photo shows a group of budding artists surrounding a model with easels set up and drawings well under way.



CAUGHT IN THE ACT!

Spring has arrived at the London Zoo. Even a vulture's fancy turns to thoughts of love, as indicated above.



JAPAN'S LATEST BATTLESHIP.

This is Japan's latest battleship, the Nagato. Note her remarkable five-legged foremast and its many fighting tops. She is 660 feet long and has a speed of 23 knots. She carries eight 16-inch guns, twenty 5-inch guns and has eight torpedo tubes.



This is Mlle. Yvonne Declu, who has been voted the most beautiful girl in Paris, at the annual balloting. She is 21, a brunette and a typist.



WHAT NEXT?

Here's the latest from London in wearing apparel for the little dears—a Red Riding-hood cape.



Special measures have been taken to guard the Spanish royal family from syndicalist assassins who killed Premier Dato and have threatened King Alfonso and his family.

DOINGS OF THE DUFFS

Two and Three Are Five

BY ALLMAN



Shipping to Europe, Australia, and other Ports.

P. & O.-BRITISH INDIA, APCAR AND EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN LINES.

(COMPANIES incorporated in ENGLAND)

STRAITS & BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hong-kong (about)	Destination
DILWARA	5,278	10th May	S'pore, Colombo & B'bay.
NAGOYA	7,000	13th May	M'les, London & Antwerp.
PLASSY	7,400	11th June	M'les, London & Antwerp.
DELTA	8,000	25th June	M'les, London & Antwerp.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS (South)

TAKADA	7,000	9th May	Calcutta via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.
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EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

KANOWNA	7,000	6th May	Melbourne via Sandakan, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane and Sydney.
ST. ALBANS	5,000	25th May	

* Calls Iloilo Omits Sandakan.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN.

ST. ALBANS	5,000	7th May	Japan direct.
ARRATOON A.	4,500	10th May	Japan via Shanghai

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS.

Par-tele Message not more than 24ft. X 2ft. X 1ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to noon on the day previous to sailing.

For Passage Rates, Handbooks, Freight, etc., apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.

29, Des Vieux Road Central.

N. Y. K.**NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.**

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

SEATTLE & VICTORIA or VANCOUVER via Manila, Shanghai and Japan ports.

Cargo to Overland Points U.S. in connection with Great Northern Northern Pacific, and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railways.

SUWA MARU ... Friday, 6th May, at 11 a.m.

FUSHIMI MARU (Onitting Manila) Tues., 31st May at 11 a.m.

KATORI MARU ... Friday, 17th June, at 11 a.m.

LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Port Said & Marseilles.

KAMO MARU ... Friday, 13th May, at 11 a.m.

IYO MARU ... Friday, 27th May, at 11 a.m.

HAMBURG, LONDON, HULL & ROTTERDAM.

LIVERPOOL & MARSEILLES via Suez.

MELBOURNE & SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

AKI MARU ... Monday, 23rd May, at 11 a.m.

TANGO MARU ... Tuesday, 21st June, at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK via Suez.

YAMAGATA MARU ... Sunday, 8th May.

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via Cape.

KAWACHI MARU ... Beginning of May.

AWA MARU ... Saturday, 21st May.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

HAKATA MARU ... Wednesday, 4th May.

TAJIMA MARU ... Sunday, 22nd May.

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.

TOSA MARU ... Thursday, 5th May.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

TANGO MARU ... Sunday, 22nd May, at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

PENANG MARU ... Saturday, 7th May.

KIRIN MARU ... Wednesday, 11th May.

SHIZUOKA MARU ... Friday, 13th May, at 11 a.m.

For further information apply to—

Telephone Nos. 292 & 293.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

S. YASUDA, Manager

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.Regular Fortnightly Service between
JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Tjiklak	Java	loading	3rd May	Java
Tjikong	Java	in port	3rd May	Shanghai
Tjikini	Java	8th May	11th May	Shanghai
Tjileboet	Java	8th May	21st May	Java

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

ALSO OPERATING**JAVA PACIFIC LIJN.****NEXT SAILING.**

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Tjisondari	San Francisco	8th May	13th May	Java
Gorontalo	Java	13th May	14th May	San Francisco

Through Bills of Lading issued to U.S.A. and Canadian Overland Points.

For Freight and Passage apply to the

Java-China-Japan Lijn.

Telephone No. 1574.

Yerk Buildings.

Shipping to Europe, Australia, and other Ports.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.Regular Sailings to
NEW YORK and/or BOSTON.**S.S. "BOWES CASTLE"**Sailing on or about 13th May.
Via Suez or Panama Canals at Owner's Option.**LLOYD TRIESTINO.**

Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading for Levant, Black Sea and Danube Ports.

FIUME having been re-opened for traffic, cargo is also accepted for this port on through Bills of Lading.

For BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE.

Via Singapore, Penang and Colombo.

S.S. "PERSIA" Sailing on or about 15th May.

FOR SHANGHAI.

S.S. "NIPPON" Sailing on or about 14th May.

Passengers' Luggage can be insured at the office of the Agents.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

Regular Passenger and Cargo Service to

South African Ports from Calcutta & Colombo.

Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LTD.,

Telephone 1030.

Agents.

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES & AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamer	Arrives Hongkong from Australia.	Leaves Hongkong for Australia.
CHANGSHA via Manila	In Port	In Port

This steamer is fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc. and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian ports.

For Freight and Passage apply to

Butterfield & Swire.

Telephone No. 36.

Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS

TO

UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT.

Steamers	Sailing
LONDON, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG	"KASENGA" 6th May.
	"KATUNA" 25th May.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach the undersigned.

Subject to change without notice.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,

or to REISS & Co. Canton

General Agents.

GLEN AND SHIRE

JOINT SERVICE OF STEAMERS.

U.K., STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN Service.

OUTWARDS.

Vessel	Due Hongkong.
"GLENGYLE"	9th May.

HOMEWARDS.

Vessel	Leaves Hongkong.	Discharges.
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Movements are subject to change without notice.

For freight or further particulars please apply to—

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.AGENTS: **THE GLEN LINE, LTD.**

Telephone No. 215, sub-ex. 23 and 3696.

CHINA-AUSTRALIA MAIL S.S. LINE.

FOR AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA & SANDAKAN.

S.S. "VICTORIA" Sailing on 3rd May.

S.S. "HWAH PING" Sailing on 13th May.

For Freight and Passage apply to—

THE CHINA & AUSTRALIA S.S. CO. LTD.

Agents.

el. 3307.

113, Connaught Road Central.

COASTAL SHIPPING:

INDO CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.**SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.**

Destination	Steamer	Sailing
BANGKOK via Swatow	Teopao	Tues., 3rd May at d'light.
STRAITS & Calcutta	Yatshing	Tues., 3rd May at noon.
HAIPHONG via Hoihow	Loksang	Wed., 4th May at 9 a.m.
SHAI & T'au via S'ow	Cheongsang	Thur., 5th May at d'light.
TIENSIN	Cheongsang	Thur., 5th May at d'light.
MANILA	Yuensang	Fri., 6th May at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This Line now affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore; Returnings from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan occasionally calling at Shanghai.

All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light & Fans and carry a fully qualified Surgeon. SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained and through Bills of Lading are issued all to Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hoihow when inducement offers.

BORNEO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawao and Lahad Datu.

TIENSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to Nov. between H'kong & Tientsin calling at Weihaiwei & Chefoo.

BANGKOK LINE.—A weekly service is provided between Hongkong and Bangkok, via Swatow, by four steamers fitted with up-to-date passenger accommodation.

CALCUTTA LINE.

S.S. "YATSHING" will be despatched on or about Tuesday, 3rd May, at 3 p.m. for SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA. Through Bills of Lading issued to RANGOON, PORT SWETTENHAM & MADRAS & DUTCH EAST INDIES.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD.

General Managers.

Telephone No. 215.

C. N. C.**CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.****SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.**

For	Steamers	To Sail
SWATOW & BANGKOK	Kanchow	3rd May at 10 a.m.
AMOY, SHAI & PUKOW	Sinkiang	3rd May at noon.
SHANGHAI	Sunning	5th May at noon.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	Yingchow	7th May at 4 p.m.
H'HOW, P'HOI & H'PHONG	Kailong	8th May at 10 a.m.
AMOY, SHAI & PUKOW	Shantung	10th May at noon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation amidships. Electric Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai (three weekly) and Tsingtao weekly, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze, and Northern China Ports. Passengers are Landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE.—Weekly service to and from B'kok via S'ow. For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone No. 36.

Hongkong, May, 2, 1921.

Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO. LTD.**HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS SERVICE.**

Regular Service of East, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

For Swatow, Amoy and Foochow and Returns,

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships	Captain	Leaving
Hailong	W. Couper	TUES., 3rd May at noon.
Hailong	W. C. Passmore	FRI., 6th May at noon.

Arrivals and Departures from the Co's Wharf (near Blake Pier.)

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,

General Managers.

NANYO YUSEN KAISHA

(The South Sea Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.)

REGULAR FREIGHT & PASSENGER SERVICES BETWEEN JAPAN, HONGKONG & JAVA.**FOR JAVA.**

Ports of call:—Batavia, Samarang, Sourabaya, Macassar and Balikpapan.

S.S. "Macassar Maru" sailing on or about 7th May.

S.S. "Samarang Maru" sailing end of May.

FOR JAPAN.

Ports of call:—Moj, Kobe and Yokohama.

S.S. "Samarang Maru" sailing on or about 5th May.

S.S. "Borao Maru" sailing middle of May.

For further particulars please apply to—

K. SUZUKI,

Mar. ager.

No. 5, Queen's Road Central.

SHIPPING NEWS.

RUBBER FREIGHTS.

The Osaka Shosen Kaisha has lowered the freight rate on rubber between Singapore and New York by about 10 per cent.

EX-ENEMY SHIP REACHES JAPAN.

The s. Bielefeld, another of the ex-German "reparation" ships allotted to Japan, arrived at Yokohama this month. It is expected that she will be operated by the N. Y. K. She is a freighter of 4460 tons, built twenty-two years ago, and before the war was employed on the Hamburg-Australia service.

20 BRITISH SHIPS SENT ABROAD FOR REPAIRS.

As a result of the joiners' strike more than 20 British ships have been sent to Continental ports during the last few months to be refitted and reconditioned, said Colonel Leslie Wilson (Ministry of Shipping) in the House of Commons. He added that the direct loss in repairs alone varied from £5,000 to £50,000 per ship.

NEW FAR EAST FRENCH LINE.

A report on a Bill concerning steamer services to the Far East, to Australia, East Africa and the Eastern Mediterranean was tabled recently in the Chamber of Deputies. The Bill specifies that the Messageries Maritimes shall cease to be a State-subsidized company. A new company, to be based on the regie system, is to be capitalized at 60,000,000 fr. The new measures involve alterations in several mail routes. The regie system involves operation by the Government for its own account.

JAPANESE MARINE INSURANCE.

The vernacular papers report that the marine insurance companies are in a "distressing plight." Not only, they say, has there been a marked decrease in the number of new contracts for insuring ships and cargoes, but claims have been frequent owing to the occurrence of marine accidents, instances being the recent fire on the Korea-maru and the Yawata-maru. In addition, they are under the disadvantage of giving rebates to idle ships with the expiry of the contracts for them, and these rebates total large sums of money, for the insurance of ships effected last year were for a high amount. On the other hand, new contracts in these days are confined to small sums, with the prices of ships and commodities declining notably.

TRAINING FOR THE MERCANTILE MARINE.

Owing to the large number of applications which have been received it has been decided by the managers of the Nautical College, Pangbourne to extend the age limit for entry. Hitherto it has been 13 years and 4 months to 14 years and 4 months. On and after May 6th next it will be 13 years and 4 months to 15 years and 6 months. It is not considered detrimental to a youth's prospects to commence his sea career at a somewhat later age. The success of the boys is very gratifying as all who have passed through the college, have benefited by the practical experience in the cadet training ship St. George, and have been placed in suitable first-class steamships in order to complete the necessary period of training. By the kindness of the Marconi Company the college has been fitted with a wireless installation, in the use of which the cadets are instructed.

U. S. PLANS.

A writer in the Journal of Commerce states:—A shipowner from America, who has been in London two months, gave me some opinions on British shipping and trade. "Before the war there is no doubt Britain was top dog," he said. "She led the world in shipping, coal, iron, steel and cotton. But to-day she only leads in shipping; and if she means to hold on tight there she will have to watch the rest of the world very carefully, especially the United States. The first after-war year of British shipbuilding showed a decrease on her 1914 figures. That year in U. S. A. showed a 60 per cent. increase in comparison with 1914. The success of British shipping rested on her riches in coal. But the Bolsheviks amongst your miners have upset your coal market—and now one of your best customers, France, buys from us. As well as that, you must remember that it has been estimated that the U. S. A. has a coal supply twenty times as big as that in Britain. This all lies pretty near the Atlantic coast, too. Our merchant fleet has cost us over 3,000 million dollars, and we are going to make it pay by exploiting our coal reserves. It is not out of place to tell British shipping and coal interests to watch the United States!"

SEAMEN GIVE TROUBLE.

Twelve Men Charged.

Before Lt. Conway Hake, R.N.R., Marine Magistrate, this morning Chan Wai, the boat-swain, and eleven seamen of the Lee Sang, were charged at the instance of Captain W.W. Hopkin, of the same vessel, with disobeying the lawful commands of the officer in charge and with assaulting the mate of the boat on Saturday last.

The defendants pleaded guilty. The complainant sent a letter to the Court stating that he was unable to appear on account of injuries in connection with the assault.

The case was remanded for a week, the defendants to remain in the custody of the Police.

MISSION OF HEALING.

"Remarkable Cures."

This month's *Church Notes*, in speaking of the Mission of Healing conducted by Mr. J. M. Hickson says:

"Our experience was the same as in the case of similar missions recently held in India: a general spiritual uplift and a certain number of remarkable cures. Crowds of Chinese sufferers came to the Cathedral, and it was necessary to hold a second service for late comers, on each day, except the first; and on the closing day, the Cathedral was completely filled twice over."

The numbers of Chinese-speaking patients who attended, were as follows:

Monday	250.
Tuesday	362.
Wednesday	622.
Thursday	815.
Friday	1,006.

"The number of English-speaking patients was about 200 besides a considerable number who came forward to receive a spiritual blessing."

In all, about 5,000 cards were made use of for patients and intercessors. The utmost reverence was shown by all, even by those unaccustomed to enter a place of worship, and complete order prevailed.

Numerous testimonies of spiritual and physical benefits received are being sent in, and a report is being prepared for the information of the Lord Bishop, from which it may be possible, in next month's *Church Notes*, to give some extracts. In the meantime, we can have no other feeling than one of profound thankfulness to Almighty God for so much blessing and for a fresh vision of the great opportunities of fellowship, and service to the sick and suffering, awaiting us.

About \$500 in thank-offerings has been received through the alms-boxes, and additional sums were sent in subsequently. A financial statement will be published next month.

As a result of the Mission, and in the endeavour to carry on the work, prayer circles are being formed, of from five to ten intercessors, to pray daily for definite cases of sickness, which will meet together weekly for united prayer. Once a month it is hoped to arrange for a special service at which all the circles can meet in Church. Detailed arrangements are being worked out by the Joint Honorary Secretaries, Mrs. Knight, 13 The Peak, and Miss Grayson, Nursing Sisters' Quarters, Military Hospital, Bowen Road. Intercession forms for the sick may be obtained from either of these ladies, to whom all communications should be addressed. There will also be a short service of intercession in connection with the movement at the Peak Church every Wednesday morning at 10 a.m.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Previous Day	on date.	on date.
at 2 p.m. at 5 a.m. at 7 p.m.		
Barometer	29.83	29.81
Temperature	81	75
Humidity	78	90
Wind Direction	E.	E.
Wind Force	3	1
Weather	0	0
Rain	0.00	0.00
Highest, open air		
Temperature on the 1st	81	
Lowest, open air		
Temperature on the 2nd	74	

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.
H. K. Observatory, May 2.

HOTEL LISTS.

Hongkong Hotel.	
Corrected to 20th April, 1921.	
E. F. Achard	Capt. and Mrs. O. Lane
Lord Achard	Dr. M. C. Lasher
O. W. Anderson	Mr. and Mrs. G. M. and Mrs. C. Lauritsen
Mr. and Mrs. G. M. and Mrs. C. Lauritsen	E. H. Lee
H. M. Banner	Miss H. Lillie
man	G. Lion
J. E. de Beau-	Mrs. H. Lipson
champ	Mrs. Lord
Mrs. E. R. Bellios	A. MacLae
Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Lord	M. Mazuraki
H. Benson	P. Marks
Mrs. M. R. Berger	L. McLeen
L. Berghelm	Mrs. F. Mooney
H. O. Bernard	and child
E. M. Berry	A. G. Morris
Mr. and Mrs. S. B. and child	Mr. and Mrs. Moun
Mrs. Blackburn	Mrs. W. Buhmann
Dr. J. G. Lyon	L. A. Carter
Brown	Miss M. Carter
Mr. and Mrs. C. J. R. Pomar	E. S. Correll
Montague Ede	L. Peck
G. Findlay	Miss D. E. Peperell
T. D. Findlay	S. S. Perry
G. Fleischer	C. Quartermain
H. Fleischer	F. Read
H. R. Franz	H. W. Sassoon
J. S. Gardiner	J. Schiff
W. E. Greenbaum	T. R. Selkirk
Capt. T. P. Hall	Miss J. Sherwin
A. Hanson	Capt. Sigvald
F. O'Hare	Mrs. W. Spro
G. Harner	W. v. d. Steen
J. Scott Harston	W. S. Tansig
G. R. Haywood	Sir Eric & Lady Stuart Taylor
P. Henniquin	Mr. and Mrs. C. Templeton
P. Hilt	Miss D. Tilling
L. A. Hinnach	D. Timmins
D. J. Hooey	H. J. Vollenweider
Mrs. M. Hussey	H. B. Waring
Mr. and Mrs. A. de Jacobs	Mr. and Mrs. R. S. S. James
S. S. James	J. Weir
J. Jolley	J. Wennip
E. M. Joseph	Dr. J. D. White
Mr. and Mrs. N. Dr. J. D. White	Mr. and Mrs. S. Karanjia
W. A. Lambson	W. A. Lambson

Palace Hotel.

Corrected to 30th March, 1921.	
Mrs. B. Brush	Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Hurley
A. R. P. Davies	S. Hurley
L. D. Dekker	W. E. Iles
Mrs. F. Dobinson	J. Jach
Capt. J. A. Liley	Mr. and Mrs. C. Morris
R. Geoffrey	Mr. Wm. Kerr
J. H. Gosliner	Mr. and Mrs. C. Morris
A. Greensett	P. I. Newman
E. Heather	Mr. and Mrs. M. P. Hobbs
Mr. and Mrs. M. P. Hobbs	J. H. Oxberry
J. S. Holmes	B. Petheram
Mr. and Mrs. Capt. T. G. Purvis	Mr. and Mrs. A. Rasmussen
J. W. Hood and Mr. and Mrs. A. children	B. Reeves
Mr. and Mrs. A. Howorth	J. H. Tait

Station Hotel.

Corrected to 2nd April, 1921.	
Miss E. Best	Master Capell
Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Cole	C. W. M. Bion
and child	Mrs. C. Kliene
Mr. and Mrs. H. L. P. Krause	Bone and child
C. Brooks	J. Macdonald
Mrs. S. C. Camp	Macfarlane
bell	N. de Man
Mr. and Mrs. J. Mrs. B. McCallum	R. Capell
Miss Capell	Mrs. T. B. Mudie
	P. Nelson

Repulse Bay Hotel.

Corrected to 26th April, 1921.	
Capt. and Mrs. Mr. and Mrs. E. Arthur	2 Ormiston
children	Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Bird
Mr. and Mrs. C. Raxton	Montague Ede

WEATHER REPORT.

May 2d. 12h. 14m.—Pressure has decreased slightly to moderately all stations. The anticyclone is situated to the N.E. of Hokkaido, and a shallow depression appears to be developing over Hongkong.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches. Total since January 1st, 8.56 inches, against an average of 12.08 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District	Forecast.
1 Hongkong to Gap	E. & S.E. winds, moderate; fair.
2 Formosa Channel	The same as No. 1.
3 South coast of China between H.K. & Lamocks.	The same as No. 1.
4 South coast of China between H.K. & Hainan.	The same as No. 1.

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.
H.K. Observatory, May 2, 1921.

EXCHANGE.

(Opening Rate: closing Rate on Page 1).
SELLING.

T/T	2/6
Demand	2/6 1/2
30 d/s	
60 d/s	2/6 1/4
4 m/s	Nom.
T/T Shanghai	108 1/2
T/T Singapore	102 1/2
T/T Japan	192
T/T India	49 3/4
Demand, India	
T/T San Francisco & New York	141
T/T Java	Nom.
T/T Marks	6.60
T/T France	
Demand, Paris	

BUYING.

4 m/s. L/C	2/7 1/2
4 m/s. D/P	2/8 1/4
6 m/s. L/C	2/8 1/2
30 d/s. Sydney and Melbourne	2/9 1/2
30 d/s. San Francisco & New York	53 1/4
4 m/s. Marks	Nom.
4 m/s. France	7.20
6 m/s. France	7.40
Demand, Germany	
Demand, New York	49 3/4
T/T Bombay	Nom.
Demand, Bombay	192
T/T Calcutta	192
Demand, Calcutta	
Demand, Batavia	102
On Yokohama	108 1/2
Demand, Manila	108 1/2
Demand, Singapore	108 1/2
On Haiphong	Nom.
On Saigon	83 3/4
On Bangkok	Nom. 7.75
Sovereign	48.60
Gold leaf per Tael	34 3/4
Bar Silver, ready forward	34 1/2
Bank of England rates	7 1/2
New York/London	3.95 3/4

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

H'kong 50 cts. pieces	par.
10 "	1 1/2% pm.
5 "	7 1/2% dis.
Canton sub coins	15.4% dis.

TO-DAY'S SHARE QUOTATIONS.

OFFICIAL PRICES.

Banks.	
H.K. & S. Bank	815
East Asia	125

Marine Insurances.

Cantone	440
North China	153
Unions	265
Yangtzes	25 1/2
Far Easterns	20

Fire Insurances.

China Fires	130
H. K. Fires	325

Shipping.

Douglases	64 1/2
H.E. Steamboats	26
Indos (Pref.)	35
Indo Def. Lon/Reg.	295
Indo Def. H.K. Reg.	290
Shells	115 1/2
Ferries	32

Refineries.

Sugars	240
Malabons	55

Mining.

Kailans	101
Langkats	
Shanghai Loans	13
Shai Expirations	
Raubu	8 1/2
Tronchs	24 1/2
Ural Caspians	19 1/2

Docks, Wharves, Godowns, & H.K. Wharves	95 s. 98
K. Docks	214
Shai Docks	141
N. Engineerings	14 1/2

Lands, Hotels & Buildings.	
Centrals	142
H.K. Hotels	175
H.K. Lands	198
H. phreys Est.	11 1/4
K'loon Lands	35
L. Reclamations	127
West Points	62

Cotton Mills.

Ewos	24
Kung Yiks	
Lau Kung Mows	17 1/2
Oriental	140
Shai Cottons	
Yangtzepeos	

Miscellaneous.

Cements	14.70
China Light old	12 1/4
Do. Light new	11 1/4
China Providents	29
Dairy Farms	21 3/4
Electrics H. K.	30
Electrics Macao	26 1/2
Hongkong Ropes	12
H.K. Tramways	9 1/4
Peak Trams, old	7 3/4
Do. new	8
Steam Laundries	16 3/4
Steel Foundries	16 3/4
Water-boats	8
Watsons	18
Wm. Powells	53
Wisemans	

Hongkong, May 2, 1921.

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Per s.s. Soudan.—Miss Hutton, Messrs. Selkirk, J. R. Pomar, Navaseues, Penney, Radcliff, Muller, Messrs. Frost, J. Straub, Mr. A. S. Allen, Bishop Scott, Rev. Scott, Messrs. Frost, J. Straub, Sheriff, General Stephens, Miss Fox, Mrs. Turner, Miss Overden, Misses K. Morrison, Mathews, Mrs. Clarke, Mr. & Mrs. and Master Leslie, Mrs. Wilkinson, Misses Wilkinson (2), Mr. and Mrs.

C. E. Hurse, Read, Ace, Dr. and Mrs. Grichton Starkey, Miss Ross, Mrs. Aitkenhead, Master Aitkenhead, Miss B. Aitkenhead, Miss B. Aitkenhead and infant, Master Muller, Miss Williams, Mr. H. F. Hammond, Mr. and Mrs. Muller, Messrs. H. P. Wilkinson (2), B. M. Tyler, Rev. A. S. Adams, Messrs. J. Dowling, Boon, C. Boon, Hicks, Insp. O'Sullivan, Mr. S. E. Firth, Mrs. Anderson, Master Anderson (2), Misses Anderson, Price, M. Henroid, E. Krans, M. Krans, Barron, Stephens, Mrs. Hicks, Mr. and Mrs. Lamb, Mr. Price, Master Price, Misses Brown, Murray, Mrs. Anderson, Master Anderson, Mrs. O'Sullivan, Misses O'Sullivan (2), Mrs. Vanstone, Mrs. Price and 3 children, Mr. and Master Roebuck.

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